PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steamer Routes and Distances Places of Interest—Inland and Ocean Rates Postal and Telegraphic Information &c. &c. &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

No. 53,677—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
30th Dec.	PENINSULAR ..	5294	MACEDONIA..	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL.....	5294	VICTORIA	6592
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	HIMALAYA ..	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA.....	7951
17th ,,	CHINA.....	7912	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	BRITANNIA ...	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....
24th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	MONGOLIA.....	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5294	MOOLTAN.....	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st ,,	PENINSULAR...	5294	MARMORA ...	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7536	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA	6592
12th ,,	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th ,,	PENINSULAR..	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA ...	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,248	Schiller	28th Dec. 1905.
MENA	5,376	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT ..	6,000	Etienne	19th Apr. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,000	Etienne	3rd Feb. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 545, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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P. de BURE, Agent.
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THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.
For passage and further particulars Apply to,
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Jan. 1906.
R. BALDUINO.....	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. ,,
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. ,,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 360	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 5 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 615; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Feb. ,,
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. ,,

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Bunder Road, No. 59.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2179	Mon.	1 Jan.	10 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
KOLA	1200	Tues.	2 Jan.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA ...	1700	Thur.	28 Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA ..	2170	Frid.	29 Dec.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Jan, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd Jan, calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 3rd Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
26th December, 1905.
For SPECIAL XMAS RATES Apply to above.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID,
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906,
IMPERATOR..	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Feb, ,,
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar, ,,
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Apr. ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	24th Jan. 1906.
*† CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	1st March ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND....	G. Matcovich	6046	20th March ,,
*† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7600	9th April ,,
MARQ. BACQUEHEM....	A. Bliaffer	4766	20th ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE.....	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 498. Saloon Rs. 150.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colle lani	7,600	30th Dec, 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House. 54. Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING
AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	... from Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... ,, ,,	18
Navy Serge	do.	... ,, ,,	25
Tweed	do.	... ,, ,,	25

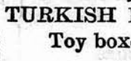
Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.
Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WALKING STICKS
VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.
PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.
FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.
HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

XMAS 1905.
MONGINI BROTHERS
NOW REGISTER ORDERS for their celebrated BOXES of
CAKES AND CONFECTIONERY.
A large selection of XMAS NOVELTIES just unpacked. Over 250 different kinds of boxes of XMAS CRACKERS from 0-8 upwards.
CRYSTALLISED FRUIT, MARRONS GLACES, MOKA WALNUTS, FRENCH whole fruit in SYRUP, SMYRNA FIGS TURKISH DELIGHT FONDANTS, CHOCOLATES, etc., etc.
Toy boxes with CHOCOLATES and fancy boxes in a large variety.
NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
Telegraphic address "IMOGEN" Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.
25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
MONGINI BROTHERS.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

DEC. 1ST.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	720	390	620
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*320	460	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1906	1906	1906
B	City of Madrid	4986	*Knant	13th Dec	26th ,, 1906	8th Jan	13thJan
B	Merton Hall	4331	Prowse.	20th ,, 1905	2nd Jan	16th ,,	21st ,,
B	Aston Hall.	3927	M'Fee .	3rd Jan.	16th ,,	30th ,,	4th Feb

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.
All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" else, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

EADE'S
GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.
The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidity increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.
PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and sold every where in bottles, 1s, 1½d. and 2s, 9d.

FOR
THE
BEST
PIANOS
FOR CASH, HIRE OR HIRE-PURCHASE
FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS
APPLY TO
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
FULL ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
WINES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
XMAS STOCK NOW IN
NAPLES FIGS (2 lb. Baskets). MALAGA RAISINS, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS, (Italian).
MARSALA ITALIA (SHERRY) highest awards wherever exhibited.
CHEDDAR,
At 14 ans. per lb.
FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.
FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.
BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.
BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.
ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY,
NO. 1 COGNAC.
THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America and Australia and has been recognised for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Addresses: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textiles, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO-NIGHT!!!

TO-NIGHT, Dec. 27, 1905,
ON THE MAIDAN
RE-OPENING PERFORMANCE OF
ABELL'S GREAT EASTERN CIRCUS.

BENEFIT TENDERED TO THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PRICES AS USUAL.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & CO.
DOORS, OPEN AT 8. OVERTURE, 9-15
MATINEE, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY AT 4 O'CLOCK.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTH: BLUE DRILL; OILS: CASTOR, COCOA-NUT, KEROSINE, LINSEED, RAW AND DOUBLE BOILED; MINERAL, COLZO-LINE, CYLINDER, ENGINE CLEANING AND RAILROAD LUBRICANT; AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay up to 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th January, 1906 for the supply of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1906.

2. Tender Forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils and Waste Cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 21st December, 1905.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1906, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors, to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an Abstract Statement of the accounts, and a List of subscribers and incumbents in accordance with the Fund Rule 58, and to fill by election under Rule 5 the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors, also to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 9.

The following is the List of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of Directors should send in their votes to this Office two clear days before the date of the Meeting.

By Order of Directors.

RIVERS HOWE.
Secretary.

Names of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board:—

E. BAPTISTE.	W. A. INGLIS.
A. S. BATEMAN.	J. MANSON.
OLDBURY BURNE.	* J. M. MENDES.
F. A. DESOUZA.	S. G. PLATTS.
E. C. DOZEY (2).	A. E. SILK.
W. S. DOVER.	* J. T. B. STARK.
R. W. EGERTON.	* H. W. STEVENS.
R. A. FREITAS.	H. M. STOWELL.
E. P. S. HILL.	A. J. WILSON (1).
C. HODGEN.	

N. B.—* Directors retiring by rotation.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to One P.M., on SATURDAY, the 6th day of January, 1906, for CONSTRUCTING BLOCKS of CHAWLS, at Immamwada.

2. Form of Contract, Specification &c may on payment of Rs 5 be obtained from the Undersigned on any day except on the 1st January, 1906, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The amount of the work will be about Rs 2,50,000.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 2,000, two thousand only to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,

H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 23rd December, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received at the Office of the undersigned up till NOON of 6th o'clock Standard Time on FRIDAY the 12th day of January, 1906, for works in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of the NEW GENERAL POST OFFICE, Bombay.

Probable value of work to be done about Rs. 8,80,000.

Plans and Specifications for this work may be seen and all other particulars ascertained during Office hours at the Office of the undersigned, when blank forms of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5.

Earnest money to accompany each tender Rs. 5,000 to be returned in the event of non-acceptance of the tender.

The acceptance of tender will rest with Government who reserve the right of rejecting any or all the tenders received.

J. BEGG, F. R. I. B. A.,
Consulting Architect to Government.
Public Works Offices, Bombay.

Consulting Architect's Office,
Bombay, 9th December, 1905.

WANTED

XMAS and NEW YEAR'S ORDERS—A 1 BOOTS and SHOES made to order, latest patterns, easy and comfortable fit and quality of material guaranteed, GREATLY REDUCED RATES for the Season. Give us a trial. JOSEPH IVAN and Co., 13 Tamarind Lane, Bombay, the right place for footwear.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 16th January, 1906, for the SUPPLY of SOAP to corps stationed at different Stations, and for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS and MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Madras Arsenal, for the period of One year from 1st April, 1906, to 31st March, 1907.

For further particulars please see "Fort Saint George Gazette" Part II pages 1071 to 1075.

T. E. ROWAN, Lieut.-Col. R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge, Madras Arsenal,
Fort Saint George, 19th December, 1905.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,80,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,90,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

In London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY

40 LONDON ARTISTES. 40

Under the personal Direction of
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
and by Special arrangement with
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
and the GAIETY THEATRE LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JANUARY,
"A COUNTRY GIRL."

THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY,
THE EARL & THE GIRL.

FRIDAY, 5TH JANUARY,
"LADY MADCAP."

SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY,
"THE GIRL FROM KAY'S."

MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY,
THE SPRING CHICKEN.

TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY,
"VERONIQUE."

Prices of Admission:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY'S MUSIC STORE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "TRIESTE," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "AUSTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 10 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of cargo ex. S. S. "ALBERTO TREVES" are requested to take delivery of their goods from berth No, 15, Victoria Docks.

The Steamer Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle will attend every morning, from 8 A.M. for 7 days, from the 26th instant, to survey damages etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods be removed from the Landing Shads. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIENA,
Agents: Venice Steam Navigation Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

Of 105 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of this Society will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 1st of January, NEW YEAR'S DAY.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS are invited from persons wishing to undertake the working of the MOTIPURA MARBLE QUARRY, situated in the SANKHEDA TALUKA, Baroda District, of His Highness the Gaekwar's Government.

(2). The Marble is of a Green Mottled variety, very beautiful when polished, and very much appreciated by the European and Native gentry.

(3). The ——— is just less the Jojwa Station of His Highness Dabhoi Railway.

(4). The lease for the working of the quarry may be given either in part or whole as convenient; and the State would charge royalty per 1 Cft of marble in block exported from the quarry side.

(5). Inspection of the Quarry side to the persons wishing to do it before sending their proposals will be arranged by the undersigned on application.

(6). Small samples of the marble and also large works done can be seen at Baroda on application to the Undersigned.

(7). The proposals for taking over the Quarry on lease on such conditions as would be proposed by the applicants would be received in the Office of the Undersigned, not later than 31st of January, 1906.

C. T. DALAL, C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Baroda, 19th December, 1905.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs MORENAS & Co., advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of the STOCK-in-TRADE Goodwill, lease of the Shop, Liquor Licanse &c. of the firm of Messrs. MORENAS & Co., (Insolvent).

Under instructions from the mortgagees in possession and with the consent of the Official Assignee, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 27th instant at 4 p. m. sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs Morenas and Co., consisting of a very large stock of best plated ware made by Reed and Barton, leather goods such as portmanteaus, leather bags &c., toys of different patterns, large stock of confectionary and liquor and wine, large coffee and tea service shop furniture, such as large counters, show cases and show stands, large glass cup boards hanging gas Chandeliers, a large soda water making machine, &c, &c.

Also the license to sell liquor in the shop and the lease of the shop from 1st Nov., 1905, for three years certain and the good will of the firm.

All the stock-in-trade, good will, license and lease will be sold in one lot as a going concern. Private offers for the above will be received.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakerdas & Co, Solicitors for the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong pulanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony quiet in harness,

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst, at 2 p. m. Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Bunder, Mereweather Road, next to Taj Mahal Hotel in (Northcote) House, the very valuable and artistic design made to order seasoned wood household furniture, by Roberts and others, rich Trenchers Glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton and Elkington good for presentation), made to order dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, very elegant chesterfields cabinets, dressing bag with silver fitting very elegant artistic design drawing room sweet lined Egyptian embossed flower velvet, book-cases, sweet-tone Walnutwood vertical iron frame piano by John Brinsmead, Curzon chairs and double door mirror almyrahs, marble top table and teapoys English velvet line large carpet, banjo Dressing and wash hand tables, Microscope with lances iron and brass bed steads, ladies side secretariat hall, lamps, large size board dinning table and chairs, very fine old Kerrisli red and gold jars with historical pictures one lot fine Singapore double cane, sofas and chairs, rich flower vases and ornament, one new real solid 18k. Gold chronometer watch, solid silver ware, napkin rings, etc, screens, Hindu Corinthian pillar lamp, one "boatwar" grits bicycles majolica jar liniers nearly new, China matting and one lot garden pots, cooking utensils, English saddles etc, etc.

The property of late H S Smith, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY the 31st inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grand Road, just opposite the Gate of late Mr. Nana Sunkersett Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture such as dining table, arm and without arm chairs, massive sideboards, dinner wagons, marble top table and teapoys, ladie's writing table screens, single and double almirahs and chest of Drawers, bedsteads screens, office seats, copper cabinets glass and crockery wire, plated ware, lamps, table ornaments and flower jars, set of drawing room suits, leather sofa, ebonised cottage piano by Ross, Singer four sewing machine, gas Gold nearly new hunting chronograph keyless watch, etc, etc, the property of R. SEDFORD, Esq. Catalogue will be published and the property on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th December, 1905.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A VISIT to SHROFF BROTHERS' X'MAS BAZAR will convince you how CHEAP Toys, Dolls Presents and X'mas Cards are available, at 27, Hornby Row, Fort.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP, three NEW SELF Coiling Louvre Venetian Shutters, suitable for shop fronts. Apply to G.R. MANJREKAR & Co.—Agents Oriental Agency, Co., Ld.—Moti Bazar Near Khara Koowa, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maseyck, Belgium.

WANTED EUROPEAN TRAVELLER, for drug house. Address with references stating salary to Box No. 801D., Advt. Dept., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED POSITION—By a First Class Mechanical Engineer, a thorough Mechanic, twenty-five years' experience of Ether and Ammonia Ice Machines, Cotton Mill Engines, Press and Ginning Factories. Can erect, repair and improve any machinery. Apply Box No. 686D. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write, Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box No, 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardiner 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retired having learned that is erroneously rumoured in India that he is giving up his business as an adviser on Life Insurance, begs to give that rumour an unqualified contradiction. He will stick to his work as long as India sticks to him and his health (which is excellent) permits him to do so, and he hopes to leave his business behind him firmly established on a permanent basis and of far-reaching public utility, 42, Leinster Gardens London, W.

PICTORIAL POST CARDS.—Send me your Photograph, or any Photograph, or Picture, or negative, or film, and I will return it with one Dozen Post Cards or Prints for Rs. 2, Cash with Order. Stamps not accepted.—W. A. FORSHAW, Photographer, Madras.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mece Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c. Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India. Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "OOMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co. Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies through its efficient records High Class Domestic Servants, Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially Fine Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Vide Bombay Times, and Mofussil Papers for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1874.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Bornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B.A., and L. William Hardie. Apply "J" care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed at all:—Thorough cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases. Fatty or windy body (reduction in such a body from 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days' treatment) Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala's Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of Eagles Designs of made to Order.—Chawkia No. 9.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

FOR SALE—OLD MAGAZINES of various dates, Macmillans, The National Reviews Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press,

---

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TURKISH TOWELS.

"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS, CO.,

CAWNPORE.

Agents:—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumper	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thalping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD., LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 34,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... „ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur.	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tsiling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Alpes Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,332,200.55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON. E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay	Mombassa.
Murree,	Rangoon,	Newvara Eliya,	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, Issuing Sales or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandize, etc.

L. COMBE,
Agent and Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS £110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Insertion ... per line (Rs. 2 per inch); ... Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once ... Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch). Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE KARACHI.

PROFESSORSHIP OF PERSIAN.

THE College Board will shortly proceed to fill the above POST, vacant through the APPOINTMENT of PROF. SHAIKH to the Deccan College. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem.

Application, with Copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned not later than the 8th January, 1906.

M. J. JACKSON,
Honorary Secretary,
D. J. Sind College Board.

Karachi, 22nd December, 1905.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AUCTIONS AT THE "WELLINGTON MEWS."

THE DIRECTORATE has decided to accede to the wish of many clients and conduct suitable AUCTIONS during the coming year.

HORSES and CARRIAGES will be professionally inspected before being registered for Sale.

The usual terms and conditions of English Auctions will be strictly observed.

Intending Sellers may now register particulars of their probable Sales on payment of a registration fee of Rs. 2.

Dates of Sales will be shortly notified in the leading Daily papers.

For further particulars address:
The Joint Managers,
"WELLINGTON MEWS"
Wodehouse Bridge, Bombay.
Telegraphic address. "MEWS"
Telephone No, : 16.

LATEST Novelties in ROMAN PEARL NECKLACES and also other kind of Stones, etc., of the best Manufacture as well as Curios and Novelties from all parts of the World. Quite choice Special Reasonable Prices will be made during the CHRISTMAS and the NEW YEAR. Prices will suit within the reach of all. A museum worth visiting.

An inspection respectfully invited.

A. BHICAJEE & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER.

FOR SALE AT OOTACAMUND.

OAKEND and CHURCH CHAMBERS—two desirable properties.

Apply to
Mrs. PHILIPSMITH,
Westview, Ootacamund.

OUR GOODS MAKE FRIENDS

FOR US. Our Solid Leather BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, Bags, Harness and other Leather Goods—pin to an anchor cannot be beaten in price, quality, or workmanship. We have all varieties, styles, and prices to suit all. A visit please.—J. Oakes & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOUND SOLID ADVICE.

BEFORE PURCHASING or Repairing your Solid Leather Boots, Shoes, Trunks, Bags, Harness, or any description of Leather Article walk into a few shops compare prices, workmanship, material, and then buy the best and che

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON

Current and Deposit Accounts opened. Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

MACHINE BELTING AND LACES, GINNING ROLLERS AND WASHERS,

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND, OUR MACHINE STRAPPING will be found equal to the BEST IMPORTED, it will not STRETCH is CHEAPER because free from GLUCOSE and other foreign matter which add weight. We also manufacture FOOTWEAR, BAGS, TRUNKS, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

SUTOR & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Agents to the WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY,
SION. BOMBAY.

ACORIDINE

THE INFALLIBLE
INDIGESTION CURE
Can be had of all Druggists
Rs. 1-4.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles: also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS
MOTOR CAR TYRES
Inner Tubes & Outer Covers of all Sizes
RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS
HORNS, ETC.
BICYCLE ACCESSORIES
Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best Dunlop make.
OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION AND ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH.
For prices etc., apply to
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
POONA AGENTS,
Messrs. FRENCHMAN & Co.,
64, CIVIL LINES.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1

(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.

Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. Price Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
E. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned these are the best in the world.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

HOLIDAY READINGS.

Paper Rs. 1-12 Each.	Cloth Rs. 2-4 Each.
THE SWORD OF GIDEON.	By J. Bloundelle-Burton.
THE SPECULATIONS OF JOHN STEELE.	By Robert Barr.
THE LABOURER'S COMEDY.	By M. S. Rawson.
DILYS.	By F. E. Penny.
THE CHALLONERS.	By E. F. Benson.
WILD WHEAT.	By M. E. Francis.
A VILLAGE MYSTERY.	By Mrs. Coulson Kernahan.
THE LAKE.	By George Moore.
CAPTAINS ALL.	By W. W. Jacobs.
SOPRANO.	By J. Marion Crawford.
BACK TO SUNNY SEAS.	By F. T. Bullen.
THE HOUSE OF MIRTH.	By E. Wharton.
THE PILOT AT SWAN CREEK.	By Ralph Connor.
THE HAPPY VALLEY.	By B. M. Croker.
OLD GORGON GRAHAM.	By G. H Lorimer.
THE RECKONING.	By R.W. Chambers.
THE SPIDER'S EYE.	By Wm. Le Queux.
THE DAY BOOK OF CLAUDIUS CLEAR.	
THE PROGRESS OF PRISCILLA.	By Lucas Cleeve.
THE LADY NAVIGATORS.	By Edward Noble.
THE CHERRY RIBBAND.	By S. R. Crockett.
A NINE DAYS WONDER.	By B. M. Croker.
DAN-LENO.	By J. Hickory-Wood.
THE PARSON'S WOOD.	By Violet A. Simpson.
THE IMPOSTOR.	By H. Bindloss.
LOVEDAY.	By L. T. Meade.
THE HARVEST OF LOVE.	By C. Ranger-Gull.
ALTON OF SOMASCO.	By H. Bindloss.
THE MORTGAGE ON THE BRAIN.	By V. Harper.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Dec. 23.

SILVER—		
Spot in London	30 1-8	= + 1-16
2 months hence	29 3-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	65 1-4	= + 1-8
EXCHANGES		
Paris cheques	25·9 1-2	= — 1
Berlin	20·40 1-4	= + 1
New York Demand	4·86 1-2	= — 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000
Extra Council Bills allotments, Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 50,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.
WHEAT—
Wheat Afloat for U K 1,700,000
All markets closed.
Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 23rd Dec. 1905 :—

Cotton	24,208 bales.
Wheat	8,685 cwts.
Linseed	2,619 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	307 do
Gingelly seed	25,537 do
Poppy seed	728 do
Groundnut	672 do
Castor seed	3,118 do
Rice	3,019 do
Myrabollams	2,840 do
Cottonseed	32,070 do
Mowrasseed	1,936 do
Gram	3,077 do
Jowar	257 do
Maize	4 do

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1906 :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
	GOLD.		
In the month of Sept. 1905—			
Weight in ounces	189,991	311,525	—121,534
Value in rupees	1,16,66,893	1,81,05,327	—64,38,434
To the end of the month of Sept 1905—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	1,121,413	1,099,294	22,124
Value in rupees	6,92,60,459	6,37,92,904	54,67,555
	SILVER.		
In the month of Sept.—	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
Weight in ounces	1,546,773	499,762	1,147,011
Value in rupees	31,15,462	13,30,170	17,85,292
To the end of the month of Sept. 1905 —			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	23,115,479	2,693,256	22,452,223
Value in rupees	4,64,15,803	69,54,716	3,91,61,087
	TOTAL.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Sept. 1905—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	1,47,82,355	1,94,36,497	—46,53,142
To the end of the month of Sept.			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	11,53,76,262	7,07,47,620	4,46,28,642

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1905-1906.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).

	In the month of Sept. 1905. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	.....	.....	.....
2 Old rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	11,03,615	13,93,548	24,97,163
3 Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	....	1,51,453	1,54,453
4 Bullion Purchased for Government coinage	18	1,51,453	1,54,471
5 Bullion received for coinage of fifty cent pieces	90,22,930	1,49,51,673	2,39,74,603
	.....	2,02,454	2,02,454
	COINED AND EXAMINED.		
	In the month of Sept. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	....	....	....
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	38,00,021	47,18,019	85,18,040
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	43,001	.....	43,001
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	....	.....	....
	To the end of the month of Sept. Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
2 Rupees	1,91,66,136	1,92,38,105	3,83,96,241
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	15,44,027	.....	15,44,027
4 Fifty cent pieces (Tale)	....	4,97,630	4,97,630

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

At Calcutta	Rs.	Nil.
At Bombay	Rs.	1,18,000
Total	Rs.	1,18,000

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 11th November 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 11th Nov. 1905— G I P Ry system.	3,39,053	5,31,269	4,071	9,24,393
I M R do	69,271	1,24,852	777	1,94,900
Total	4,08,324	7,06,121	4,848	11,19,292
Actuals for corresponding week ending 12th Nov. 1904— G I P R system.	2,13,271	4,19,988	5,056	6,88,365
I M R do	84,106	88,922	640	1,73,968
Total	2,97,377	5,38,160	5,696	8,41,237
Increase or Decrease— G I P R	+1,25,782	+1,31,231	— 988	+2,25,125
I M R	—14,835	+35,930	— 197	+21,093

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Stephanotis Captain G Howse, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, with ballast.

THE steamer Coromandel 2'83 tons, Captains G C Holloway, sailed yesterday for Jedah, with 1110 pilgrims.

THE steamer Balmoral, 2549 tons, Captain, K Wood, sailed yesterday for London and Cunkirk will a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Robedfels, 2232 tons Captain Krippner, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schonfels, 3611 tons Captain Oncher cleared outward for Columbo with the same bottom cargo

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffeeri, 1387 tons, Captain T L Moloney sailed yesterday for Jedah, with 667 pilgrims.

THE steamer Dunoley 2·27 tons, Captain R W Young arrived in harbour on Monday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Sir John Jackson, 2766 tons, Captain E Harkness arrived in harbour yesterday Simonstown, via Durban, with ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain W G Williams sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2406 tons, Captain J Boxhall, arrived in harbour on Christmas Day, from Hull via Middlesbro, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Oronsay, 2415 tons, Captain G Mackay, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 32 cases of explosives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 947 tons, Captain R J Bickford sailed on the 25th inst not for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austriau Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4870 tons, Captain R Colledani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste Dec 6, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2600 tons, Captain G Damianovich arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a cargo of sugar and one cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Putiala, 1129 tons, Captain H J Willsher arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 124 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3100 tons, Captain M England arrived in harbour on the 25 h instant from Calcutta, via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr G W Black and 16 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Karachi via Catch Mandvi with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 620 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1667 tons, Cantain H Bamber, arrived in Bombay, harbour on the 25th instant from the Persian gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo 60 cases opium, horse and 8 cabin and 621 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Trieste, 4203 tons, Captain D Mistrorigo, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Yokohama, with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 6 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Truste via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Trieste," from China and Japan on Monday morning :—Mr Abdul Amin, Mr Mhmedally, Mr J J Eamra, Mr A E S Jeewanji, Mr and Mrs Lekish Miss Lekish, Mr T A J Nurbhai, Mrs Sophie White and Mr Alexander Wuobkou.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Arcadia, 3573 tons, Captain W W Cooke, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr E C N Palmer, Capt B R W Bacon, Mr and Mrs Batchelor and infant and Mr W Bennp s. For Singapore—Mr L P Solomon, Mr R Danno, and Mr J S Elmoru. For Hongkong one native officer and 25 men, Mr R M Ludhabhoy, Mr and Mrs D R Kharas. For Shanghai—Mr E R Swift,

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox.....Comdr J P Eustace.....Cruiser
R I M S Hardinge.. Comdr St John.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy
Juba.....184 Wilson.....B E A Protectorate
R I M S Mayo.....Brownlow.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 24.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Elen (bqtn)	414	Tutagiri			The Captain
Kasara	505	Browning			M M & Co
Tantia	3510	Andrews	Strean	28-10	P & O Co
Punjit	3342	Crebbin	Kchi	N F	T M & Co
Clan Graham	1847	Coate			P & P S N Co
Nurani	257		Bullin		T M & Co
Calelonia	3522	To come			P & O Co
Mazagon	3250	Hall			P & O Co
D & K Rybils	4896	Thulen		N F	Glade & Co
Bengal	2751	Cooke		N F	P & Co
Dumra	772	Seddon		M M	& Co
Oronsay	7415				Mackay
Surada	3409	England		M M	& Co
Morocco	2406	Boxhall			F Muir & Co
Dunoley	2127	Young			Wood & Graham & Co
Bulimba	1667	Bomber		M M	& Co
Stephanotis		Howse			W and A Graham & Co
Sir John Jackson	2766	Horkness			Ralli Brothers

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Cust.	Caroline	1201	McPherson	Genva	30-12	M M & Co
G	Mahammadi	1232	Storey			B & P S N Co
K	St Bride	H2514	Migel	Liverpool		A Lloyd's Co
N	Schonfels	3111	Oncher	Colombo	0-12	Glado & Co
P	Afghanistan	3243	Moore	Philadelphia	0-12	P Willis
Q	Kaiser	1415	Mohr	Zanzibar	30-12	A Strandes

Offside P

Ilderton	2915	Crooks	Garston		30-12	R A Willis

P. D. H. W.

Bahaduri	829	Fucera	Karachi		26-12	Shpl & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	1 80	Thomson	Liverpool	31-32	W & A G & Co
4	Maria V	3541	Bratolo	Trieste	31-12	A L S N & Co
5	Polcin	3222	LeMaro	Kobe	29-12	P & O Co
6	Uta	3534	Livingstone			M M & Co
7	Imperatrix	2253	Ghezzo	Trieste	1-1	A Lloyd's & Co
8	Trieste	3403	Mistrorigo	Trieste	27-12	A L S N Co
9	Kt of the Thistle	4381	Baker	Kobe	22-12	T M & Co
12	Persia	4198	Powell	London		P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Surada s	England	Calcutta, Nov 5
	Morocco s	Boxhall	Hull, Nov 22
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, Dec 23
	Dunoley s	Young	Calcutta, Dec 15
	Bulimba s	Bamber	Koweit, Dec 15
	Trieste s	Mistrorigo s.	Yokohama, Nov 7
26	Oronsay s	Mackay	London, Nov 18
	Stephanotis s	Howse	Karachi, Dec 24
	Sir John Jackson s	Harkness	Simonstown, Nov 28
	Putiala s	Willsher	Zanzibar, Dec 4
	Austria s	Colledani	Trieste, Dec 6
	Gisela s	Damianovich	Trieste, Nov 30

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Goalpara s	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c
	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
26	Birkhall s	Jones	Antwerp, &c
	Lama s	Williams	Karachi, &c
	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Jedah
	Coromandel	Holloway	Jedah
	Balmoral s	Wood	London, &c
	Rabenfels s	Krippner	Hamburg, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on yesterday :—

Steamer Arcadia, Cooke, for Shanghai
" Trieste, Mistrorigo, for Trieste, &c
" Schonfels, Ancher, for Colombo

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Morocco, for Hull, &c
" Sir John Jackson, for Port Said ((or orders)
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Putiala, for Zanzibar, &c
" Persia, for London, &c
" Stephanatis, Liverpool, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, left Penang for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 23th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Istria, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the 24th instant and may be expected in Bombay on or about the 4th January.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Trieste, left Karachi on the morning of the 24th instant, and is due here on the morning of the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Dec. 26.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Balmoral s—1003 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 185 bales cotton Gaddum and Co,

FOR HAMBURG.

Rabenfels s—85 bales cotton The Bombay Company; 1618 cwt myrabollams P Lukhmidas and Co,

FOR KOBE.

Kt of the Thistle s—378 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 407 bales cotton C Sajan and Co,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—18 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 47 chests opium R S N Tulati and Co; 41 chests opium Abraham E J Abraham; 10 chests opium N J Abraham; 32 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 23 chests opium C Bomonji and Co; 23 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 32 chests opium N Phiroz; 11 chests opium Talati and Co,

FOR HONGKONG

Arcadia s—10 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 15 chests opium E Noordin and Co; 9 chests opium N Phiroz; 5 cwt gunda horns M H E Killas.

Pekin s—75 cwt sharkfins R Dhunji and Co,

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road. London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

ALLAHABAD.

BIRTH.

SANDERS—December 20, at the Fort Allahabad, the wife of Captain W. Orpen Sanders, Royal Artillery, of a son,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LAWTON—McCLELLAN—December 19, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev W A H Parker, Harold Lawton, State Railways, India, eldest son of the late Mr. Lawton, of Poole, Dorset, to Kathere, second daughter of David Cathcart McClellan, of Clapham.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 0·3m., 11·57a, Low water, 5·4m., 5·53a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Abell's Circus, Esplanade, 4 and 9 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m., on Friday, the 29th inst.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—Kurson Sajan, a Hindu, aged 25, was bitten by a cobra at Bholwada a couple of days ago while crossing a field from the effects of which he died on Monday.

ALMANACS.—We have received an Almanac for 1906 published in the vernacular by the 'Rast Goftaar." It is printed in many colours, and has in the centre portraits of The Viceroy, Lord Minto, and of Lady Minto. Much useful information is got into the space of this sheet.

ACCIDENTAL FALL FROM A WALL.—Alexander Fernandez, aged 28, while seated on the sea wall in Sirand Road, on Monday evening, lost his balance and accidentally fell into the sea. The tide being very low, he sustained somewhat serious injuries to his head and back. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Deputy Coroner, held an Inquest yesterday morning, at the G. T. Hospital, relative to the death of Bhika Baloo, a Hindu, aged 17. Deceased, it appears, who was a lamp-lighter, employed on the Alpine Railway at the People's Fair, was a few days ago engaged in lighting a lamp at the third slope when he was run into by one of the trollies and sustained some injuries from the effects of which he died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Laxman Madhu was charged with stealing, on Friday, two trunks containing pieces of wearing apparel valued at about Rs. 100. Complainant having occasion to go out, he entrusted the key of his room to the accused. On returning home on Sunday, he found the articles missing, and made a report to the police. Accused was arrested with the articles in his possession. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE PYKE'S APOLLO HOTEL.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyke's Apollo Restaurant, from 6-30 till 9-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Constallation — Clark
Overture	The Golden Lyre — Herman
Valse	Yours Sincerely — Coote
Selection	Girl and the Gipsy — Ivan Caryll
Cake Walk	The Passing of Rag-Time — Pryor
Valse	A Chinese Honeymoon — Vousden
Descriptive Patrol	The Phantom Brigade — Myddleton
Galop	Fire and Flame — Otto Stella

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL NURSES' FUND.—We are requested to draw attention to an advertisement regarding a performance this evening by Abell's Circus Company, the proceeds of which are to be given for the benefit of the fund for the building of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital Nurses' quarters. Government have agreed to contribute Rs. 17,000, a moiety of the fund in question, provided the other half is made up by public contributions. The Hospital Nurses' Association is sadly in want of public help for the fund; and looking to the charitable object of the performance to-night there is every expectation that it will be liberally patronised both by the European as well as native members of the community. The object of the Association is a philanthropic one, and doubtless the public will help its accomplishment. Pantomime not being available in India at Christmas time the next best thing is a circus performance which always pleases the young and sometimes the old. Abell's opens again to-day with a matinee at 4 and an evening performance at the usual hour, as a benefit tendered to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital. So visitors to the circus will have the dual pleasure of passing a very agreeable evening and doing the Hospital a turn as well. Abell's is always worth a visit.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. AUSTRIA.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Austria, Captain R. Colledani from Trieste yesterday morning :—

Churchill Shaner Mr and Mrs	Partisch Mr E
Egel Mr	Romy Mr E de
Feinn Mr and Mrs	Richelmann Mr and Mrs
Halpern Mr and Mrs	Schoenfeld Prof Dr
Kimmelmann Mrs and child	Spier Mr
Lehmann Baroness	Stauber Mr
Mitchell Sir and Lady	Wernigg Mrs M
Mitchell Miss	Zach Mr de
Mitchell Mr and Mrs	

PASSENGERS PER S.S. TRIESTE.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8 :—

Brazier Miss	Lekish Miss
Johnson Mr and Mrs C	Metcalfe Mrs J G
Johnson 2 Masters	Wuckkov Mr A
Lekish Mr and Mrs	
FOR PORT SAID,	
Abdul Hussein Mr	Sarafally Mamujee Mr
FOR ADEN.	
Amrutlal Mr	Purshotum Mr
FROM KARACHI.	
Kodolitsch Mr A Von	Maclagan Col and Mrs R S

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE RETIRING PREMIER.

ADVICE TO HIS SUCCESSORS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The retiring Prime Minister, Mr. A. J. Balfour, yesterday addressed about 500 of his East Manchester constituents in explanation of the reasons which actuated him in resigning, and placing the onus of Ministerial responsibility on the Liberal leaders.

Mr. Balfour said it was incumbent upon him to retain office until the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance had ensured peace in the Far East for at least a decade. Although the Unionist majority in Parliament was quite adequate to pass the Redistribution of Seats Bill, yet it would be a task of extraordinary difficulty, unless assisted by the enthusiasm attending on a reform of the franchise. Although the party was loyal to the core throughout the country, nevertheless it was distracted by internal controversies on a subject which had already given considerable Parliamentary trouble, and was likely to give more. Although the response to the Newcastle appeal to the Unionist party was personally satisfactory, yet it had not disclosed such a cessation of mutual criticisms as would render it possible to display the unanimity and enthusiasm required to carry the distribution measure. Therefore the Government thought it best to resign, thus enabling the new Ministry to appear before the constituencies with their men and policy complete. It was clear, Mr. Balfour proceeded, that the Bannerman Government intended to adhere in letter and spirit to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule prescription, although they disagreed as to the size of doses to be administered. In 1892, the Liberals were proud of Home Rule, and now assumed that they were bound to conciliate the Irish Nationalists by remaining a party of Imperial disintegration.

Mr. Balfour then earnestly appealed to the Liberals to abstain from the great and criminal blunder of destroying the South African industries by interfering with Chinese labour on the mines. Their unscrupulous calumnies would be forgiven if they did not make South Africa a pawn in the game of politics. They ought to beware of kindling a flame of colonial resentment that would be hard to extinguish. He hoped if Lord Elgin were Colonial Secretary, he would insist that the Liberal party acquiesce in a policy that had been so baselessly assailed. He doubted his successor's ability to upset the Unionist legislation, and hoped, but was not confident, that he would be able to continue the retiring Government's foreign policy. If the Unionist Government had conducted Imperial and foreign affairs successfully, it was because they had approached such matters with a single eye and undivided counsels. They had no different ideals, no mixed administration, no big and little Englanders. The Liberal Imperialists, the extreme Home Rulers, the Labour members, and the old Whigs would find that task more difficult. He hoped that when the Liberals surrendered power they would be able to point to assured peace throughout the world, with the British authority standing as high as it did at present.

A resolution, expressing unabated confidence in Mr. Balfour, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Balfour added that he would take an early occasion to deal with the difficulties of the Unionist policy, and with the inevitable dangers that were ahead unless the constituencies at least returned an Opposition powerful enough to render the Liberal Government powerless for harm.

ASIATIC LABOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FARMERS' DEMAND FOR INDIAN COOLIES.

London, Dec. 9.—Farmers in the Orange River Colony who find that the Kaffirs will not work now as formerly under the Boer regime, and seeing the Transvaal's mine labour demands supplied by the importation of Chinese coolies, are formulating requests for the importation of Asiatic labour for agricultural purposes. They ask that the introduction of Indian coolies on the indenture system be authorised.

ILLEGAL PUNISHMENT OF CHINESE.

London, December 9.—In a blue book just issued, the Earl of Selborne, British High Commissioner in South Africa, describes the Chinese employed on the Rand as being well cared for, well housed, and well fed, and as being permitted freely to wander over wide areas of the veldt.

After stating that he inspected sixteen mines and that Captain Marjoribanks inspected eleven others, he mentions that Mr. Evans, the late Superintendent of Foreign Labour, on his own responsibility, permitted mine managers to inflict slight corporal punishment similar to that inflicted in the schools in England for breaches of discipline and for trivial offences, if administered after an inquiry at which the offender was present and before a Chinese-speaking compound manager.

Lord Milner, who was High Commissioner at the time, states that he did not object to Mr. Evan's action, but the permission was abused.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, profoundly regrets that punishment was authorised without legal safeguards, which are now provided under the amended Ordinance.

THE NEW ZEALAND FOOTBALLERS.

London, December 9.—The New Zealanders played the twenty-sixth match of their tour against fifteen of Cheshire, to-day. The weather was lovely, and there were 80,000 spectators. New Zealand quickly scored from a forward rush. Then Abbott (2) Hunter, and Thompson each scored tries before half-time, Gillett converting Hunter's try. The first half-ended with the score: New Zealand 1 goal, four tries; Cheshire, nil. In the second half Deans (2), Thompson, Hunter, and Roberts scored tries, one being converted. Towards the finish Cheshire played up spiritedly against their powerful opponents, and their forwards nearly scored. The game ended in favour of New Zealand by two goals, eight tries (34 points) to nil. The New Zealanders have now played 26 matches, and have won the whole of them.

PROJECTED CHARITY MATCH.

The New Zealand Rugby football team will play a team selected in Great Britain for the benefit of the unemployed fund. The match will probably take place on January 6th, and it is hoped that the King and Queen will attend.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	19
D Kheswadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	1
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	12
Total	1	2	107
Total plague deaths to date	304,835	223,342	
Same date last year	11	10	103

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearl like pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A BHATIA WIDOW-REMARRIAGE.

UNDER the auspices of the Bhatia Widow-Remarriage Institute, the remarriage of Bai Ruttonbai, widow of Thaker Valabhdas Soondarji with Mr. Jaithmal Meghji took place at the Framji Cowasji Hall on Sunday 24th December. In response to the invitation of its Secretary, Mr. Soonderdas Lakhmidas, guests began to come in as early as two, and by the appointed time the gallery and hall were full. About 800 were present and of this number fully 600 were Bhatias, both orthodox and reformer. Amongst those present were:—Mr. Damodhar Gordhundas Sookhadvalla, Rao Bahadur Dawji. Odhavji Chotha Bhimji Naranji Dalal, Solicitor, Soneiji Shivshankar, Ramchander, T. S. Ramchandar, E. Patel, Ruttonshaw Dorabji, Wellington, Wellington Brother B. Laskari, Hirji, Topan, Damodhar Rowji, Lakhmidas Rowji-Tairsi, W. T. Halai, Soonderdas Lakhmidas, Valabhdas

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DEPT. "G."

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Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruit and Ginger in bottles.

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Apricots, Pears, Peaches and Pine-apple in Tins.

CONCENTRATED JELLY POWDERS.

Calf's-foot, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Cherry, Lemon, Vanilla, Pine-apple, Almond, Red Currant and Black Currant in Pint Packets.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27, 1905.

OUR NAVY.

THE Naval Blue Book issued at the commencement of this month is by far the most important publication that has ever emanated from the Lords of the Admiralty. Hitherto there has been considerable reticence on the affairs which must closely concern the public and too much publicity in the matters which should be only for official eyes. At last a change has been made in this. Such care is being taken to keep secret the important details of the new naval construction that the chief draughtsmen in the yards engaged have been especially sworn under the Official Secrets Act. This was the first intimation of the change. The second comes in the Blue Book in question, some of the salient points of which were telegraphed by Reuter on December 4. The whole book can be summed up in four words. "A policy of preparedness." The Admiralty has been at great pains to show in the clearest possible manner, so that the whole nation may understand, the measures which have been taken to ensure the fighting efficiency of the fleet and its instant readiness for war. The great object, for achieving this, has been to attain concentration of force and thereby conservation of strength. In elaborating the scheme it has been found that of necessity the whole of the old regime must be re-adjusted. The process laid down involves the most thorough organisation for the practice of war during times of peace which will entirely change the nature of our naval manœuvres. A year ago we had, in addition to the fleets in European waters and that of the China Seas, the squadrons of North America and West Indies, and the other isolated ships which occupied the services of valuable men without giving an adequate return of fighting strength. Roughly, therefore, the system consisted of keeping good men in ineffective ships to be drafted on emergency into effective ships. The present policy is the exact reverse. Now every ship of the fighting line is to be in commission and crews for the reserve will be drafted from them. This, for the naval preparedness when called upon for action But this is of no more importance than the policy laid down that the fleets, besides being ready must be stationed on the strategical points at which danger may be foreseen. On this point their Lordships are most explicit. "A distribution of fleets adapted to the requirements of the old wars led to the growth of subsidiary dockyards and depots abroad. Considerations of convenience and labour conditions in both home and foreign dockyards have, in the past, led to a certain customary peace distribution of ships which has at times been persisted in even when war seemed imminent. Plainly, however, peace considerations cannot be allowed to regulate the strategic distribution of our ships at the outbreak of hostilities." Referring to the idea which has gained ground that the number of ships on any given station is a fixed quantity rather than a strategic exigency they continue: "This idea must be entirely despelled. Squadrons of varying strength are strategically required in certain waters, but the kaleidescopic nature of international relations, as well as variations or new departures in sea-power, not only forbids any permanent allocation of numbers, but in fact points the necessity for periodic redistributation of ships between our fleets to meet the political requirements of the moment."

This is only the statement of a policy which has already been put into practice. The radical changes which affect the personnel of the Navy are things of the near future. It is three years since Lord Selborne issued his circular instituting "common entry" for executive, marine and engineer officers and guaranteeing to all executive status. After four and a half years at college and in a seagoing cruiser, junior officers will in future go to sea as midshipmen and will study under a lieutenant epecially appointed in place of a naval instructor, a system to the disadvantages of which we have before referred. The disadvantages, however, are counterbalanced by the arrangements for subsequent training. After three years at sea to enable them to get certificates of fitness for executive duties they will be called upon to volunteer for special duties when each will go through a course of study suited to his special branch. On reaching the rank of Commander each will be allowed to decide whether he will continue his specialist duties or will return to the purely executive line. A Committee was appointed, under the presidency of Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, to report: (a) Whether any necessity exists for the distinct classification of such officers under existing branches of the Navy with a view to their remaining specialised for the whole of their future service; (b) Whether specialisation for a period of their career only is necessary; and, if so, to indicate the procedure that should be followed to carry out the necessary duties of the service afloat; (c) How best to provide for filling efficiently the higher scientific appointments of the Admiralty and dockyards. The report, has convinced the Board that there will be no need for a final division into the three branches, and that specialisation for a period only is necessary, as opposed to permanent classification into separate lines. There can be no question of the great advantage to the efficiency of the service that this removal of differences will entail. The Royal Marines will not in future possess a staff of officers entirely distinct, as at present, from the officers of the Royal Navy, but the Board states it can see no reason why the historic traditions of this famous corps should not be carried on with a solidarity enhanced rather than diminished by the closer association of its officers of every rank with the sea service, of which it, as the Sea Regiment, has been, for more than two centuries, the honoured and invaluable ally. The general policy of future shipbuilding is also clearly laid down. It is held that however formidable foreign shipbuilding programmes may appear on paper, we can always overtake them as a result of our resources and power ofr apid construction. At thepresent time strategic requirements neces sitate an output of four large "armoured ships" annually and, unless unforseen contingencies arise, this number is not to be exceeded. This however is more in the nature of an expression of opinion by the Admiralty, for they only lay down definitely the policy for next year; but for the present they anticipate that the building of four ships a year, each ship taking two years to build, will be sufficient to cope with all foreign programmes, as any given year will see at least eight ships under construction. It is impossible to deal with the smaller items of the Blue Book, but it is obvious that the decisions which have enabled its compilation are the results of a very earnest desire to improve the Navy and to bring it up to the highest point of efficiency while effecting a large reduction in the estimates.

TOO PREVIOUS PRESS PROPHETS.

NOT the least interesting feature of the modern English Press is that journalists of the hustling type no longer wait for the details of important events before rushing into print, but proceed to say what will or what will not happen under a great variety of circumstances. On glancing at the front page of a London daily contemporary which arrived by the last mail, the first head lines which strike us run as follows:—"Peerage for "C. B." Decision to go to the House of Lords. Leaders Confer. Mr. Asquith to Lead in the Commons." There is no sort of doubt in the mind of the writer of the above that what he states is anything but the truth. In the article which follows we are told that "this decision was arrived at after a long conference between the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, Lord Tweedmouth, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone. It is believed that the Prime Minister will be raised to the rank of a Viscount." And so forth and so forth! All very cock-sure—and very erratic! For surely the greatest affront which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman could offer to the men who backed him up in his Pro-Boer days, (and who are to-day the mainspring of the Radical Party) would be his acceptance of an honour which they themselves affect to heartily despise. It is difficult to forget how they chortled when Sir William Harcourt refused a Peerage with the words "I prefer to remain a simple English gentleman." Yet Sir William Harcourt was himself the scion of a family of peers—the Earls Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt in Oxfordshire—and himself meant no sort of offence to the Peerage. But his Radical friends construed his utterance into a snub to the Lords, and loved him for it. Mr. Gladstone, too, consistently refused all kinds of honorific titles—largely because to have accepted such would have been in direct contradiction of his own precept. The same may be said of the new Premier. The Radical of the ranting, down-with-everything-that's-up type, looks to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to lead the Government which is to smite the Lords hip and thigh, and bring their legislative prerogatives to an end.

The abolition of the Upper House has been a plank in the Radical programme for years. Twenty years ago the Lords were supposed to be trembling in their shoes. With the advent of Tory power they recovered their equilibrium, and little has been heard since of the Gladstonian crusade against them, for the simple reason that as the British race has suffered the House of Lords for centuries, it has no particular desire to despoil it of its privileges. But now along with Home Rule will be sure to come uppermost such other abeyant Radical determinations as the Disestablishment of the Church, Local Veto, Women's Suffrage and so forth. And it is amongst the champions of such wanton measures as these that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has his greatest supporters. Could he then, with any show of consistency, elect to retire to the reposeful shadow of the Upper House at the psychological moment when his ambition as a statesman is to be gratified, and when the Little Loafers of England are drinking in his utterances as a worn horse drinks at the running rill? Whatever the Press prophets, in their illogical excitement, may tell us of events which have yet to happen, they could prognosticate nothing more unlikely than that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will go to the Lords, and nothing more ludicrous than that the Premier will leave Mr. Asquith to lead the Commons. For the Radicals, who so blatantly endeavoured to besmirch their own countrymen five years ago, will remember two circumstances in modern political history. They remember, firstly, what a miserable failure their last Liberal Premier was, largely owing to the circumstance of his being a peer compelling him to speak from the Upper House. Secondly, they remember that when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman finally capitulated to the onslaughts of the Pro-Boers it was Mr. Asquith who led the remnant of Liberal chivalry and refused to lend himself to the villification of his own countrymen. Equally too, Mr. Asquith's manly type of mind is unlikely to go the whole hog of Radical vandalism, commencing with Home Rule and ending—Heaven knows where! The English Radicals do not trust Mr. Asquith: he is too honest, and too strong in his honesty. Should the coming Radical Government decay prematurely and give way to another period of Conservative power, then, and only then, is Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman likely to accept a peerage.

EXHIBITIONS IN 1906.

THE year 1906 will be remarkable for the number of Exhibitions, National and International, that will be held in different European countries. Milan will celebrate the completion of that stupendous work, the Simplon Tunnel, by a Great Exhibition. All manufacturing nations will take part in this display of art and industry. Technical science, in its myriad forms, will exhibit more marvels than have ever yet been gathered together. Milan itself is a splendid centre for such an assemblage as will shortly converge there. It is the most modern, and most energetic of Italy's cities, its people are most alert and progressive, and it contains precious trophies of ancient art, as well as of contemporary genius, alone well worth a visit from the ends of the earth. Roumania will hold a National Exhibition in honor of the fortieth anniversary of accession of its King Charles. The exhibits at Bucharest will illustrate the industrial history of the State since 1866, when civilisation and art were at a low ebb within the province; moreover all the characteristics which have given Roumania a distinct individuality of its own, will take the visitor through the developments of the last 900 years. Bavaria will hold two Exhibitions, one at Nuremberg, chiefly industrial—the second that unique city has ventured on—and another at Munich, displaying the artistic side of Bavarian industrial production. Dresden will inaugurate a Great German Industrial Art Exhibition at Dresden on much the same lines as that at Munich. From the art required by the peasant farmer in tilling his land, to that of the painter and sculptor in depicting noble ideals, from the decoration and furnishing of the nursery to the finest monument erected in the cemetery, every shade of artistic contrivance and luxury will be represented. Workshops that play their part in producing works of art will be shown in operation and the alliance of art with architecture will be specially exhibited. From the titles of these 1906 Exhibitions we gather what emphasis is laid on the latter-day industrial development of art, and what influence the inventions of one nation may be expected to produce when revealed to others. It may be true that there is nothing new under the sun with regard to the vagaries of human nature, but every day brings to light some mechanical novelty that works important changes in the industrial world.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward mails of the 15th inst. left Aden, at 9 a.m, on December 25th, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 p.m. on Friday next. It will be remembered that owing to exceptionally severe weather the s.s. Osiris and Britannia were both delayed several hours outside Port Said, and it is to this delay that the late arrival of the connecting steamer from Aden, the s.s. Oriental, is attributable.

THE Tashi Lama arrived at Calcutta on Tuesday.

THIS evening a social gathering will be held at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, when a Christmas Tree will be a great feature. All seamen are invited, and admission free.

BY kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant V. D., and the Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will perform a programme of music in the Gymkhana grounds between 6 and 7 p.m. on every Wednesday in January.

THE Rev. B. M. Morton has been appointed to act as Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras for six weeks. Mr. Morton will remain in Madras till the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is over. A Junior Chaplain will act as Chaplain of Ootacamund during this period.

SEVERAL hundred chests of indigo have arrived in Calcutta from Behar and about 250 chests have been sold privately at about Rs. 40 per maund above last year's average rates. A small public sale of some 50 chests was held on the 20th, when a few small lots were disposed of at about the same parity.

THE marriage arranged between Captain Charles D. Daxbury, 34th Poona Horse, and Grace Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Hon'ble William Kelso Martin, of Sandersons, and Highpoint, Antigua, and grand-daughter of the late Major Grieme, Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, will take place at an early date in India.

THE rate of postage applicable to newspapers sent from New Zealand to this country has been reduced, with effect from the 8th of this month, to a uniform charge of 1 penny for each paper irrespective of weight. The postage payable on newspapers despatched from India to New Zealand remains as at present 1-2 anna for each 2 oz. or part of that weight.

THE M. V. O. bestowed by the Prince of Wales on Major Smallwood, R.A., for the latter's admirable Camp arrangements at Agra, will serve also as a tardy recognition of the same Officer's successful exertions on a previous similar occasion. For to Major Smallwood was due all the credit for the admirably arranged Camp of the Viceroy at the Delhi Durbar.

THE Radicals are, of course, particularly anxious that Home Rule shall not be considered as an issue in the approaching election. On this point the "Westminster Gazette" urges:—"That Mr. Balfour should say, meanwhile, that Home Rule is the issue, is of course, only to be expected. He said it months ago to the electors of Buteshire, when no one was thinking of anything, but Mr. Chamberlain's proposals, and he will no doubt go on saying it to the end of the chapter. It is a characteristically Balfourian idea that you can change an issue which is inconvenient to yourself by proposing to change the conversation, but this, like most other Balfourian ideas, seriously underrates the good sense of the electors. The position of the Irish Question is perfectly known to the average man, and by no means least to Unionist Free Traders. In that respect every one is aware what will happen and what will not happen if a Liberal majority is returned to the House of Commons, but no one thus far has had the least idea what would happen if a Unionist majority were returned. We are, however, beginning to get light. The "Daily Telegraph," which, if any, is a pure Balfourian organ, tells us this morning that the only disagreement between the Prime Minister and Mr. Chamberlain was as to 'the tactics of the campaign.' 'Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain,' it goes on, 'are at one as to the necessity of breaking with the Cobdenite traditions of the past and in refusing to be bound by the cast-iron rules of an obsolete school of political economy. They are not in absolute and immediate agreement as to the exact scheme of reconstruction that must follow the demolition of Cobdenism. That is the measure of their difference. This is at last what we want to get at. The 'demolition of the Cobdenism'—i.e., of Free Trade—is to be the joint cause of both leaders, and whether Free Trade is to be demolished must, therefore, be the first and chief question at the coming election."

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND FEEDING IN SCHOOLS.

THE Committee appointed in the spring of this year to report upon the medical inspection and feeding of children attending public elementary schools has concluded its labours. It has presented its Report in two volumes, of which the first, containing the summaries of the evidence taken and the recommendations of the Committee, is now in circulation. It is an important volume, and seems likely to go to make history.

The Report can hardly be said to aim at formulating a policy or giving a decided bent to public opinion. It is a cautious and circumspect document. It indulges no flight of constructive fancy. It admonishes nobody. In these respects it is in sharp contrast to last year's Report on Physical Deterioration, with its bold recommendation of a general anthropometric survey of British manhood. The interested reader will seek in vain for answers to some of the questions which have been disquieting him. How does our practice in the matter of medical inspection and feeding of school children compare with German or French practice? What are the results achieved by the elaborate systems of medical inspection of schools and scholars set up in Prussia and Switzerland? The report does not say. It's authors have had too nice a regard for their "reference" to permit them to go afield to furnish us with information which is not unquestionably relevant to it. It is as a repertory of facts connected with our English practice that the Report is valuable. It is true that the facts, when they come to be examined, are rather scanty. The reader will be astonished to learn that not more than £3,000 per annum can be clearly seen to be spent in the feeding of school children, by the agencies directly concerned, in the whole country. In the majority of the school areas nothing, or next to nothing, is done to ensure that the children do not go hungry to school. The disquiting reflection which this discovery awakens is tempered, however, by the evidence, which shows that in many places—Burnley and Blackpool, for instance—there is small need of any agency for feeding school children, while in some favoured places, like Oxford, Bournemouth, and Warrington, no underfed school children are discoverable. The Report takes a tone of quiet optimism when it assures us that the necessity of public intervention in the matter of feeding is likely to diminish in the future. The medical inspection of the children, with its corollary in the shape of warnings issued to the parents of the underfed, will greatly help to lessen it. Medical inspection applied experimentally in the Stroud district over a period of nine months reduced the number of cases of preventable disease by exactly a half. In London the inspection of the children for cleanliness is reported to have resulted in "marked improvement" and in a "consequent raising of the morale."

Surprising differences in the standard of parental care and interest are incidentally revealed in the Report. Deplorable apathy seems to characterise parents in such delectable places as Eastbourne and Wimbledon. Only 40 per cent of Eastbourne parents can be induced to take steps to remedy their children's defects of vision when these are pointed out to them. Manchester parents are, on the whole, commendably anxious about the welfare of their children. The Salford Education Authority is accorded a special meed of praise for its system of anthropometric measurements of its school children. It is "one of the very few places" where such surveys are systematically made, thought three is promise of many other education authorities being inspired to do likewise. Salford has, indeed, some claim to be regarded as the pioneer in this kind of investigation, but the fact is not mentioned in the Report. The co-operation of the teachers in the work of medical inspection is noticed again and again with well-merited approbation.

The evidence goes to show that public responsibility in the matter of the feeding of hungry and destitute children is very differently conceived in the larger towns and cities. At Bradford a charitable fund of more than £3,000 per annum is easily raised, and the school meals are perennial. There would appear to be an effective Guild of Help on the Elberfeld system in the Yorkshire town, but the percentage of the destitute is higher than elsewhere in the provinces. In Birmingham £300 a year is raised with difficulty. The generosity of Manchester, which subscribes £1,000 a year without appeal, is intermediate in quality. Newcastle and Hull furnish awful examples of how not to do it. They have a vicious coupon system which permits boys to debilitate themselves with cigarettes instead of fortifying themselves with a meal, and there is no sufficient check to prevent cheating. The necessity of such checks and of thorough investigation is made abundantly clear. Northern children are seen generally to possess an austerer conscience than London children, and the same truth holds of the children's parents in general. But even in Bolton careful inquiry into the circumstances of the applicants reduced the number of the "prima-facie" eligible ones from 1,837 to 734. Lancashire parents, in particular, tend to resent rather than to welcome a proposal to feed their children from a publicly provided fund, though dire necessity or a condition of shamelessness which it is gratifying to note is rarer than might be imagined may bring them to compromise their dignity. In the poorer parts of London the disposition is all the other way. Parents and children will commonly take all that is offered to them. Mothers will, even when no need urges, resent the exclusion of their children from the free meal list. London has nothing to teach in the feeding of school children. No common system pervades the vast amorphous area of the great city. The stream of charity flows freely enough, but there is a deplorable amount of confusion in the direction of it.

The question as to what constitutes a good and manageable school meal is variously answered. The principal features of the Birmingham meals are soup and bread and jam, but as the cost is the astonishingly low one of 1/2d. per meal it will be seen that the authorities are remarkably efficient caterers. At Ilfracombe, in Devon, ordered luxury takes possession of the school dining-room in the dinner-hour. The children are regaled on dainty and carefully varied fare, "embracing, besides meat, soups with vegetables and bread, suet puddings with treacle, jam or raisins, rhubarb and apple puddings, and rice." The cost of feeding these young Devonian gastronomes is only a little more than 1d. per head per meal. It would appear that though London can teach us little, Devon can teach us much. The cost of the school meal varies more strikingly than its constituents. In some towns it touches 3d. per meal; in many others it hovers about a 1d. In the majority of cases it ranges between 1d. and 2d.

It appears incidentally that several agencies which have supplied porrage and milk as a school breakfast have met with unexpected resistance. The children even when they are hungry often loathe it. But perseverance brings its reward. When it is served with sugar, or, as in one London instance, recommended to the palate by onion flavouring, it gradually makes its way into favour and even increases the demand for oatmeal at the grocers' shops. There is much significance in this testimony which is the outcome of experience in London, Bristol, and Salford. No teaching is more needed in the upper standards of girls' schools than that of food preparation and food values. The ignorance of these matters which prevails in certain social strata is appalling.

A strange error into which the Committee seem inclined to fall may be noted. They record the opinion that school breakfasts are "perhaps more expensive" than dinners. The experience even of their own witnesses tends to show that the dinners are the more costly.

The great crux of any system of feeding school children may be put thus:—"A large minority of necessitous children are the offspring of drunken and vicious parents. If the children are fed gratis the parent's drunkenness and culpable negligence are increased. Still, the children must be fed." And the second is like unto it:—"If you feed the children of underpaid wage-earners you help to keep the wages down." The Report offers little help towards the removal of these difficulties. The first may be met by vigorous action on the part of guardians of the poor acting under the recent Relief (School Children) Order. But some extension of the Prevention of Cruelty to Children statutes] may be needed.

CIVIL WAR IN MOSCOW.

QUICK-FIRERS IN THE STREETS.

Thousands of Casualties.

MANY HOURS' FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 24.

A regular pitched battle was raging in the streets of Moscow yesterday afternoon, and incessant firing in all quarters of the city was still progressing at 10 at night.

It is impossible to estimate the casualties.

Apparently the revolutionaries are not yet crushed.

Guns are posted in commanding positions in the Monastery Square in the heart of the city and opened a hot fire in the afternoon on the barricades. Quick-firers swept the boulevards debouching on the Square and a concentrating fire was kept up on the barricades in Tverskayast Street which was destroyed.

A large force of Infantry meanwhile maintained an incessant rifle fire and sharpshooters were posted in the belfry of the Monastery to pick off the insurgents.

Different parts of the town are isolated and the insurgents who are being supplied with arms and ammunition are erecting fresh barricades and holding the home districts.

LATER.

Later news states that there was no remission of the conflict at noon to-day, at Moscow, and fusillades were being exchanged in all the central streets. The barricades which were destroyed yesterday, have been rebuilt.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

News from Moscow, dated five o'clock Sunday evening, states that artillery, rifle and revolver fire continued the whole day.

The guns bombarded barricade after barricade, charges by the Dragoons following the cannonade and the debris was then burned.

The area of the fighting too is extending and is now proceeding in the outskirts of the city with losses on both sides. The revolutionaries are apparently not yet disheartened though Saturday's wounded alone are estimated at five hundred.

They have scored a few minor successes by means of ambushes and bombs, in one case killing and wounding twenty gendarmes.

All the hospitals and many doctors' residences are full of wounded.

LATER.

Later advices from Moscow state that the fighting ceased at midnight last night when the streets were in darkness.

Searchlights were working from the towers on the bivouacs behind the barricades.

LONDON, DEC. 26.

Down to early on Monday morning 5,000 had been killed and 14,000 wounded at Moscow.

The fighting and cannonading were proceeding on Monday night in several parts of the city, the barricades being desperately defended.

Many harmless people have been killed.

The city is beginning to feel the lack of provisions.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

Two French warships are ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Russia to protect French subjects.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Departure of the Commissioners.

The Japanese Commissioners have left Peking homeward.

Mr. Yuanshikai, Secretary of State, will entertain them elaborately at Tientsin.

The opening of the Manchurian towns in accordance with the Chino-Japanese Treaty takes place on the expiration of eighteen months allowed for the evacuation of Manchuria.

RAILWAY IN ABYSSINIA.

Extension Commenced.

In accordance with King Menelik's orders the engineers on the Ethiopian railways have commenced the works for the continuation of the railway between Direddona and Adis Abeba.

THE SHANGHAI MIXED COURT.

The Mixed Court at Shanghai reopened on Saturday. The proceedings were normal. Precautions have been taken to prevent a rumoured intended riot.

LORD AND LADY CURZON.

Lord and Lady Curzon have gone to Biarritz.

JAPANESE NAVAL ATTACHE.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The King at Buckingham Palace, to-day, received Captain Kaburaki, the Japanese Naval Attache, who is leaving England and conferred on him the Victorian Order of the Third Class.

ITALIAN CABINET.

Signor Fortis has reconstructed the Italian Ministry with the Marquis of Sanguiliano as Foreign Minister.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the English Mails of 15th instant, left for Bombay at a.m. to-day, and the s. s. Britannia for Colombo and Australia at 10 a.m. to-day.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Prince Von Bulow's Views.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

Prince von Bulow has replied to the Resolution passed at the meeting of Berlin merchants and bankers to promote a better understanding between Germany and England, expressing his great satisfaction at, and warmest sympathy with, the movement.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MADRAS

Arrives in London.

Sir Arthur Lawley has arrived in England from the Cape.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

The death is announced of Major General Francis Collis.

[The late General Collis had seen much active service, he having served in the Abyssinian War of 1868, the Afghan War of 1879, and in the Mahsud-Waziri expedition of 1881. He had lived at Southsea since he retired from the Army with a good service pension ten years ago.]

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

A BUSY DAY AT KARWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, DEC. 25.

The Dufferin, conveying the Governor and party, arrived here this morning. The Collector, Sardar Panse, went on board to receive His Excellency who drove in Sardar Panse's carriage amidst cheers through the town which was profusely decorated with triumphal arches, flags and bunting. The High and Municipal schools, the Hospital and the Jail were visited and everywhere a cordial welcome was accorded. On the road many bouquets and garlands from the people were received. The Governor then went to Sardar Panse's bungalow and was his guest for the afternoon.

There was a presentation of Officers of the District Local Board and the Municipality who presented addresses in the Municipal hall which was artistically decorated. Sardar Panse commenced the proceedings by thanking His Excellency for accepting the addresses which were then read by Mr. Shivram Subarao and Mr. Dattatrya. His Excellency replied at considerable length.

The Judge Mr. Boyd, gave a tea party to the Governor and the whole party was photographed. His Excellency then drove to Kodibag, where he distributed plantains to children, and returning he was entertained by the Mitra Samaj. Mr. Gangolli, the Sub-Judge thanked His Excellency for the free grant of site for the buildings of the Samaj.

A banquet was given by Sardar Panse at his bungalow, in the evening, to His Excellency and party and all the officers at the station. The host proposed the toast of His Majesty and then that of Lord Lamington who proposed the health of Sardar Panse.

The bungalow with its large compound was beautifully decorated and illuminated. After a display of fireworks, His Excellency drove to the bunder, where thousands of people had assembled to give a hearty send-off to His Excellency. The reception was unprecedented here and most satisfactorily effected.

His Excellency left at midnight, reached Honavar and proceeded to Jog next morning, Great enthusiasm prevailed everywhere.

ANOTHER FRONTIER RAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

Yet another raid upon the frontier is reported. On the evening of the 14th instant, the Gudwani Levy post on the Zhob border was attacked. The raiders were repulsed, but five were killed and three wounded out of the small garrison of sixteen men who held the post. The identity of the raiders has not yet been established.

THE TASHI LAMA IN CALCUTTA.

GREATLY IMPRESSED BY THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

Some five hundred Tibetans have arrived from Darjeeling to join the party of the Tashi Lama. The latter is a guest of the Government to India at Hastings House where he is keeping very quiet. He is greatly impressed by what he has seen and has already expressed the opinion that the British administration of India is a great thing and that it appears to be beneficial. He spends most of his time in reading Tibetan sacred books and meditating.

His followers are meanwhile enjoying themselves immensely. One may see the Lamas in great red bonnets driving about in ticca garries in the wildest of good spirits, while the smaller folk march smiling through the streets examining the passers-by and looking upon the city as if it is a show got together specially for their amusement.

BURIED IN AN AVALANCHE.

HEROIC EFFORTS OF THE RESCUERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC 26.

Captain Knollys, Political Assistant Chitral, the Subadar Major of the Dir Levies, and a clerk of the Chitral Agency were caught, on the 19th instant, by an avalanche between Mirga and Gujar, while attempting to cross the Loralai Pass, but were extricated. The Subadar Major is in an unconscious state. At one time Captain Knollys was buried up to the neck, and the other members of his party were completely covered by snow.

The rescue party had to work at the risk of their lives for fear of another avalanche following the first. Three men were completely concealed from view, the Subadar Major so deeply that it took half an hour to find him. None would have survived, if the advance party had lost their nerve. The accident does not come alone. On a previous day on the northern side of the Pass twenty-two men returning to Chitral with ponies belonging to the Mehtar were lost in another avalanche, eleven of the Mehtar's ponies being also killed.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

CHRISTMAS IN THE ROYAL CAMP.

THE PRINCESS AND SANTA CLAUS.

FOURTH TIGER BAGGED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, DEC. 25.

Christmas has been agreeably celebrated in the camp here. Upon the turn of midnight, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Fort in honour of the day, and this morning each of the Maharajah's guests received a Christmas card, containing his portrait and a view of the palace. At ten o'clock, the Prince and Princess attended Divine Service at Morar Church where the Bishop of Nagpur preached. The service was bright, Christmas hymns being sung, while a military string band assisted the choir. The offertory was in aid of the enlargement of All Saints' Church, Nagpur.

Later the Prince went out in quest of another tiger. He was again successful, at Tekanjore, a fine male being discovered. The Prince first wounded the animal which then disappeared in the thick jungle. The elephants were then requisitioned for the next beat and the wounded tiger was again driven past the Prince, who killed it, thus securing his third tiger in Gwalior and his fourth in India.

This evening, there was a delightful scene in the Darbar Hall of the Palace, when the Princess of Wales held a Christmas Tree and distributed gifts to about fifty Gwalior children. The Tree which was tastefully decorated and lighted by coloured electric lamps stood in the centre of the hall and the Princess was assisted in the distribution of the presents by Santa Claus, personified by Colonel Clement Filose, the Maharaja Scindia's Military Secretary.

The young guests were with the exception of five Europeans, the children of the State Sardars and all were richly dressed in the brightest of costumes. The gifts had been all brought out from England by the Princess who had even brought the decorations for the Tree. The charming scene was witnessed by only a few specially invited persons and to these and the children it will doubtless be one of the most delightful memories of the Royal Visit to this State.

ARRIVAL AT LUCKNOW.

A MEMORIAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE MUNITY VETERANS.

LUCKNOW, DEC. 26.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales reached Lucknow from Gwalior this morning; the public reception taking place at nine-thirty.

An address was presented by the Municipality in the Central Hall of the Station which was decorated in a most effective and unique manner by Railway appliances. The Municipal address of welcome was read by the Hon'ble Sri Ram Bahadur, Vice-President of the Municipality. It stated that Lucknow has always prided itself on special personal loyalty to the British Throne since the days when the King's of Oudh desired above all other titles to be known, as the younger brothers of the Kings of England and were honoured by their personal correspondence and friendship. The city had the honour of welcoming King Edward when as Prince of Wales he visited India and they humbly asked Their Royal Highnesses to convey to His Majesty their fervent congratulations on his glorious reign and their profound loyalty to his person.

The address was tastefully illuminated and enclosed in a massive silver casket with representations of the Chattar Munzil and the historical Baillie Guard Gate, Imambara and the Jumma Masjid.

In reply to the Municipal Address, His Royal Highness said :—

"Gentlemen,—The Princess of Wales and I are very grateful to you for the kind words of your address. It is, indeed, a great undertaking to travel through this vast Indian Empire. Time would not permit of our visiting all of the many places we wished to see, but we made a point of including in our programme a visit to your famous and interesting city. The name of Lucknow is very precious to us at home. It is part of our history of which we are proud and these sentiments of pride may be shared by the gallant veterans whom I hope to see this afternoon at the Residency. None of us can forget the significant fact commemorated in the monument erected by Lord Northbrook to the brave Indians who fought by our side. I am told, and I believe it, that the same feelings which inspired them animate the people of Oudh to-day. We both hope to enjoy our stay in Lucknow to study its historical landmarks and to meet the great Talukdars of Oudh. I shall not fail to convey to the King-Emperor your loyal assurances. We thank you for your friendly welcome and we wish you all the prosperity which should attend the Capital of the garden of India."

Leaving the Station Their Royal Highnesses drove along the route crowded with people to Government House where the Prince at noon received visits from the Nawab of Rampur and Raja of Tehri.

This afternoon the Prince laid the foundation stone of the Medical College for the United Provinces to be erected at Lucknow as a memorial of Their Royal Highnesses' visit. Over ten lakhs of rupees have been subscribed towards the memorial within two months, the Talukdars of Oudh making large contributions. The Government has given the site for the institution which will have a branch college for women. A great gathering witnessed the interesting ceremony which took place in a prettily decorated shamiana.

Sir John Stanley, Chief Justice, read an address setting forth the genesis and progress of the scheme and stating that in this project the people of the Provinces of Agra and Oudh had for the first time united. The address was enclosed in an ivory casket.

The Prince in reply said :—

"Sir John Stanley and Gentlemen—On behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself I thank you sincerely for the very kind sentiments to which your address gives expression. We also thank you for affording us this opportunity of identifying ourselves with an institution which must have a marked influence on the health and happiness of the vast population of these provinces. I gather from the papers which I have read that for many years the need of a Medical College has been recognised. I rejoice to think that, thanks to the noble liberality of the Maharaja of Bairampur and of others whose names will be gratefully remembered by future generations, this great need will now be supplied. We deem ourselves fortunate that the year of our visit should have seen the fulfilment of this great idea, for I have inherited from my dear parents their keen interest and deep sympathy in all that concerns the noble art and profession of healing. I believe there are many special points connected with this Medical College on which I may congratulate you and your Lieutenant-Governor Sir James LaTouche. The movement is spontaneous, the outcome of the peoples' wishes, and so a movement which is healthy and will endure, and it is a movement in which all classes, high and low, rich and poor, official and non-official, have taken a part.

"I must congratulate you also on the splendid site which you have secured, high and healthy, but still in close neighbourhood of your city and lastly I am desired by the Princess to congratulate you on the special provision which, thanks to the initiative and generosity of Raja Tassaduq Rasul Khan, has been made for the education of women. If the Medical College becomes, as I hope it will, 'the best in the East' a very powerful stimulus will be given to the movement which will always be associated with the name of Lady Dufferin, I shall be delighted to lay the foundation stone of the College and we are proud that our names will be respectively associated with the institution and its branch College for women."

Proceeding to lay the stone the Prince was presented with a gold trowel and an ivory maul with gold chasings which were placed on a silver tray chased in the old Lucknow jungle pattern. The stone was declared well and truly laid and the Prince and Princess shortly afterwards departed amid cheers.

They drove to the historic Residency where the Lucknow mutiny vetetrans were presented.

To-night they attended a fete given by the Talukdars of Oudh at the Kaisarbagh.

In reply to an address from the Talukdars of Oudh His Royal Highness said :—

"The Princess of Wales and myself are very glad to meet you, the Talukdars of Oudh, in this great hall where just thirty years ago my dear father, our King-Emperor, first made your acquaintance. I thank you for the splendid reception which you have given to us in this historic capital of Oudh, and I rejoice to hear that your connection with the British Crown has brought you prosperity and happiness.

"It is pleasant to hear that you can say in all sincerity that your rights and privileges have been recognised and respected by the British Government. The best guarantee of your valued privileges lies in your allegiance and loyalty to the King-Emperor and your warm assurances shall be communicated to him without delay.

"The Princess and I are delighted to hear of the of the steady progress of Oudh in moral and material paths. The pleasant and hopeful account which you gave in your address is due to the fact that, though adhering to your status and privileges, you still wisely move with the times. I hope that you and your descendents will follow this wise policy and that whenever other members of our House may, like us, be fortunate enough to visit India, they will find the Talukdars of Oudh as contented and as kind and courteous as those whom I have the pleasure of addressing this evening.

"I heartily thank you all for the beautiful entertainment which you have given in our honor. We shall never forget the Talukdars of Oudh and their generous hospitality."

THE GYMKHANA TOUR.

FIRST DAY'S PLAY AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 25.

In the cricket match, Calcutta vs. Bombay, here to-day, Bombay were all out for 97 in the first innings. Ainsworth made 14, Grey 17, Wilson 12, Gover 8, Pope 9, while Calcutta made 144, of which Hilary made 46, Jackson 23, Stewart 17, and Pugh 17.

LATER.

Bombay went in for their second innings here to-day and when stumps were drawn to enable the teams to attend the Viceroy's Cup they were all out for 160. Pope made 19, Gover 11, Dias 10, Grey 23, Ainsworth 25, Calcutta thus has 114 runs to make in their second innings to win.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

GREAT SCOTT BEATEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26.

"Long Tom's" win in the Viceroy's Cup race to-day was a big upset. He was quoted at fives just before the start, Dalkeith being the favourite at 4 to 5 with Great Scott at 1 1/2. Great Scott got away in front and led right through to the straight, Long Tom coming up with a rush before the stand and winning easily. Dalkeith never showed to front. The totalisator paid Rs. 151 on "Long Tom."

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto arrived for the third race. There was a large gathering, but by no means a record one. The Indian crowd which is usually a such remarkable feature of the event being noticeably smaller than usual.

Only six ran for the Viceroy's Cup, the official order being Long Tom first, Great Scott second, Munderah third, followed by Dalkeith, Applause and Lieutenant Bill.

The following are the details of the races to-day :—

Pony Hurdle Handicap, two miles over eight flights of Hurdles.

Curfew Bell	P. Morrison 1
Dephne	Sheldrake 2
Malvina	Smith 3

Time 3 min. 59 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 24 to win and Rs. 13, Rs. 27 and Rs. 23 for places.

The Dealers Plate, six furlongs.

Resident	Melsom 1
Nevermore	H. Morrison 2
Bell Dhu	Firth 3

Time one min. 17 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 41 to win and Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs 15 for places.

The Viceroy's Cup one mile and three quarters.

LongTom	W. Burn 1
Great Scott	Penton 2
Munderah	Melsom 3

Time 3 min. 5 2-5 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 151 to win and Rs. 33 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Calcutta Plate, seven furlongs.

Not Gouid	Bennet 1
Prince Lyon	Bradshaw 2
Contest	W. Burn 3

The Pavilion Plate :—

Dirty Boy	Nelson 1
East Ferry	Amas 2
Bouquet	Rogers 3

Also ran Applause and Lieut. Bill.

MR. ORANGE'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 25.

Mr. Orange, Director-General of Education, whose condition has given cause for anxiety to his friends, has now taken a turn for the better and is to-day progressing very favourably.

THE Trustees of the Hewawitarane Industrial Education Scholarship have just heard from Japan, says a Ceylon paper, to the effect that no accommodation is available in the Universities at Tokio and Kioto for two students from Ceylon. The Universities are full of Chinese and Indians. A letter has been sent now to the Lord Abbot of Hongwanji Temple, asking him to intervene in the matter and persuade the Universities to provide for the two Ceylonese.

PLAGUE INOCULATION AT ADEN.

[WE have received the following letter from Col. Phelps who will be remembered in Bombay as a strong anti-vaccinationist—which opinion he has advocated with some effect at Edgbatson where he now is. We give this explanation in order to publish his exceedingly interesting letter with which however, we do not agree.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR :—I have recently received a copy of the report by Major. Prall. I. M. S. on the results of Plague inoculation at Aden. It is such a remarkable document, and the figures and logic contained in it are so striking, that it deserves some analysis, as it is obviously supposed to prove the advantage of inoculation.

The population of Aden is about 43,000. Among them is a large class of coolies . . earning eight to ten annas a day . . homeless and miserable . . who having no homes, could neither be evacuated segregated, or, in a word, controlled in any manner from a sanitary point of view." Among this population there occurred in 1904-5, the small number of 284 cases of plague, i. e. 65 per cent of the whole, with 170 deaths, nearly 4 per cent of the population.

The plague outbreak was confined to limited plague areas, the first symptom of the underground miasm being the occurrence of plague among the rats; the underground inhabitants of the infected areas. Immediately a panic was boomed, inoculation was cried up as the only safeguard, subscriptions were collected, and 9,016 persons were induced to undergo the operation. The remaining 34, 984 inhabitants appear to have escaped both inoculation and plague.

This rather staggering fact, of the natural immunity of the vast majority of the population from plague, without any inoculation, ought to have roused some suspicion in the inoculator's mind. But facts run off theorists' backs as water streams off ducks feathers and he goes on to assume that the cessation of the plague was due to inoculations! No more brilliant example of non sequitur could be adduced.

The "control experiment" is absolutely necessary to test the verity of any scientific theory. Major Prall had several under his eyes, but seems to have been blind to them. For instance, the rats began to die of plague in the Aden jail. When 60 had died the epizootic ceased. Did the surviving rats escape in consequence of their non-inoculation, or merely because every outbreak of plague sooner or later dies out, for some reason unknown?

At Khormakrsar, on the isthumus which joins Aden to the mainland, are situated the lines of the Aden Horse. Rats began to die there, showing that the soil was infected. The penalty of insanitary conditions being thus exacted and some 17 or 5 deaths having occurred (statistics apparently not being the strong point in this small military community) inoculators were let loose upon them, and it was reported to Major Prall "at the time that every one had been done." After this perfect protection had been inflicted upon the credulous body of Horse, 8 cases with 3 deaths occurred. Here again one would have thought that misgivings would have arisen in Major Prall's mind. It's not this fact, nor the cessation of plague amongst the uninoculated rats seems to have given him pause. Still when he remarks that the native troopers believe that inoculation saved them he does sensibly remark that they may not be logicians. From this sentiment it is impossible to differ But it is more widely applicable in this connection than to the sewars of the Aden Troop.

Major Prall however has lucid intervals, as when he notices the fact that "many persons in Aden were not inoculated and did not have plague." He may pursue this train of thought with advantage. At the cost of making a serious reflection on the authorities, he states that the Civil Hospital servants, 20 in number, were uncleanly, overcrowded, cluttered up with, domestic animals, dirty, in dark and unventilated quarters and (by a rich deduction, bred of monomania) "must have" had rats among them. Yet they had no plague among them because "they were inoculated at their beginning." It all amounts to this, that no plague infection being present in their limited area, they did not succumb to it—just like the 34,984 uninoculated persons, who also escaped.

But he gives another taste of his quality as a Logician in his account of the jail epidemic. His thesis is, that "If the person is not already affected, inoculation is an absolute protection." The inmates of the Jail, with 2 exceptions, escaped plague. Dead rats indicating the presence of the miasm in the soil, were found on the 12th and 13th April. Nasir Aid was admitted on the 9th and inoculated on the 20th, developed plague on the 25th and died on the 29th of that month. This case absolutely disproves the assertion. It is a mere assumption to say that he was "already affected, when he entered the jail. Who knows the fact, and how can it be proved? To me it rather seems probable that the inoculation gave rise to the plague, and caused the death. The jail is kept in a sanitary state above ground. Clothes bedding and stores are aired in the sun. The sleeping barrack is large and airy. Prisoners are cut off from the dissipations, intoxicants, narcotics and irregular life of the bazaar. Their food is wholesome, and their hours regular. They might naturally hope to escape epidemics. A second convict, Ali Mukbal developed plague. He stated that he had been inoculated at Sheik Othman and he ought to know. But Major Prall is so dominated by his idea that he comes to the conclusion that "it is doubtful whether he was inoculated at all. There was no local evidence of the operation." One would think from this that local evidence was usually to be had. But in another para he confesses that "It was possible to find the syringe puncture in most cases with a lens up to a month!" In other words the "local evidence" is an evanescent bit of evidence which is likely to be ignored in the presence of an inconvenient case of plague, i.e. no evidence at all. The only evidence would be a register, properly kept, and accessible to the public at all times, backed up by a promise to pay 10 rupees to the holder of a certificate of inoculation if he should subsequently contract plague. Some such system would soon prove that plague followed inoculation. With illiterate persons, whose word is doubted when they have been inoculated, it is by no means "difficult to believe that, with all the care that was taken with the examination of patients on admission any error of consequence exists in the figures given above." On the contrary, it is not easy to believe that invisible marks could be seen, by persons who do not appear to have wished to see them.

But there is another point which appears to have escaped Major Prall. The persons likely to escape would be the refuse lives, such as would be most obnoxious to disease, Sir Balchandra Krishna, in his letter to the press, admits that "In cases of particular ailments, such as rheumatism, phthisis, kidney diseases, syphilis, and even general debility, inoculation is not suitable. In other words, the sickly, and those most likely to take disease are automatically left uninoculated. While the healthy, who are naturally least likely to contract disease, are inoculated.

There is yet another dubitful point. Major Prall only saw 2 cases of ill consequences of inoculation, in 9,016 cases. But Dr. Tambe of Indore saw nearly 90 cases of abscess in 8,091 cases. The discrepancy is suggestive.

I may not be a logician, and perhaps my "Intellect is a closed book," but, I think, I have adduced evidence from Major Prall's own report to show that his deductions are baseless, and that proof is still wanting that the hazardous inoculations which he recommends are of any value whatever.—Yours etc.

A. PHELPS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 26

The following appointments have been approved :—Major V. Brooke, 9th Lancers, to be Assis ant Military Secretary to the Commander-in Chief.

Captain Fitzgerald, 18th Lancers and Lieutenant Wylly, Corps of Guides, are confirmed as Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant G. Mackintosh, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, is tranferred to the 2nd Battalion of that regiment.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Major Sears, 2nd Battalion and Major Tottenham, 1st Battalion, Staffordshire regiment.

Captain Barnes. 4th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief has been appointed Instructor of the Cavalry School at Nethernven and proceeds Home shortly.

ARRIVALS, DEC. 26.

Col E H Armitage, R G A, to join, from England.
Major H F Askwith, R H A, to join from England.
Col H L Davison, 39th C I H, on leave from Agor.

DEPARTURES, DEC. 26.

Lieut L W Lewes, R F A, on exchange to Karachi.
Capt G H Howard-Vyse, The King's Regt, on leave, to England.
Lieut-Col T H Plumer, 94th Russel's Infantry on retirement, to England.
Capt A J Reddie S W Borderers, on leave, to Lucknow.
Capt A G Thomson, F Force, from furlo, to Rawalpindi.
Lieut Gunwinn, G 21st Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Lieut B Duff, 1st Goorkhas, from leave, to Dharamsala.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Soccer and its History.

SEASONS' RECORDS OF THE UNIVERSITY FIFTEENS.

WATER POLO SWIMMING AND LACROSSE.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

THE game of football, more especially when played under the Association code, long ago ceased to be a mere pastime. It has become a vast business enterprise, and, though attracting more public attention than ever it did before, has thereby lost some of its value as an educative influence. There are, happily slight indications of a return to a saner and healthier state of things. The amateur is once more beginning to assert himself. The rising generation seems declined to adopt the view that there is more satisfaction to be derived from playing, than from acting the part of spectator, while those who must perforce look on are, in ever-increasing numbers, beginning to realise that they are more likely to see football of the true sportsmanlike type when teams of amateurs are meeting each other than when the opposing elevens are professionals, who seem to think that their patrons desire nothing so much as trickiness and tactics of a fanciful nature—"gallery" work, in short. What the future may have in store for "Soccer" it is impossible to predict, but it is quite conceivable that the present furore will undergo a considerable modification. Whether or no, it is fitting that the game that has played so conspicuous a part in the life of the nation during the past twenty or thirty years should have its historians. Every week the newspapers devote thousands of columns to reporting and commenting on matches that have been, or are to be, played, and many books have been published dealing with Association football; but it has been left for Mr. Alfred Gibson and Mr. William Pickford to write its history.

In accomplishing their task they have obtained the aid of a number of qualified assistants, and the result is eminently satisfactory, so far as one is able to judge by an examination of the first of the four volumes that are to be produced. Mr. Gibson, in a journalistic capacity, has had a long and intimate connection with football, and what he does not know about the game and its chief exponents can hardly be worth knowing. Mr. Pickford, his coadjutor, is a member of the Council of the Football Association, with a special knowledge of the laws of the game. In their skilled hands the project had, therefore, from the outset, a most hopeful prospect, and, as we have said, the first fruits of their industry quite fulfil expectations. If we may assume, and there is no reason why we should not, that the three succeeding volumes will equal the quality of that now before us, the football enthusiast will be provided with a veritable monument to the game to which he devotes so much of his thought. Every phase of football is to be dealt with. The authors have been at great pains to collate the facts connected with the development of the game, which may be said to date from the year 1863, when a meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern with a view to organizing the various clubs into an Association and arranging a uniform code of rules. At that time there was a desire to bring all the clubs into line, but it was soon found that there were irreconcilable differences of opinion between the devotees of "handling" and those who objected to the use of the hands. They finally agreed to differ, and the "handlers" proceeded to form the Rugby Union. After this the Association went full steam ahead and quickly gained adherents.

It is interesting to read the set of rules drawn up in the year 1862 which formed the basis of the "Soccer," code ultimately adopted. Their author was Mr. J. C. Thring. Here they are :—

1. A goal is scored whenever the ball is forced through the goal and under the bar, except it be thrown by the hand.
2. Hands may be used only to stop a ball and place it on the ground before the foot.
3. Kicks must be aimed only at the ball.
4. A player may not kick the ball whilst in the air.
5. No tripping up or heel kicking allowed.
6. Whenever a ball is kicked beyond the side flags it must be returned by the player who kicked it from the spot it passed the flag-line in a straight line towards the middle of that ground.
7. When the ball is kicked beyond the goal-line it shall be kicked off from the line by one of the side whose goal it is.
8. No player may stand within six paces of a kicker when he is kicking off.
9. A player is out of play immediately he is in front of the ball, and must return behind the ball as soon as possible. If the ball is kicked by his own side past a player he may not touch it or advance until one of the other side has first kicked it, or one of his own side, having followed it up, has been able, when in front of him, to kick it.
10. No charging is allowed when a player is out of play—i.e., immediately after the ball is behind him.

To those not familiar with the inner history of University football during the present term, the records of both fifteens present such a series of singularly inconsistent results that a determination to regard the sides as the reverse of dependable would be a pardonable, but mistaken, inference from the facts. Thus the Cambridge record shows a defeat by 3 goals 4 tries at the hands of the Old Leysians, and a victory over Old Merchant Taylors by 9 goals (one penalty) and 4 tries to nil; while three successive reverses from Liverpool, Richmond, and Guy's were followed by victories over St. Thomas's and Bedford, in which the University scored 14 goals and 9 tries, with the big defeat from the Old Leysians between these decided wins. The only difference in the Oxford record is that the side were more consistently beaten. Munro persevered, however, and eventually had his reward, for the team gradually became a good side, and in spite of decisive defeats at the hands of Edinburgh Academicals and Edinburgh University, showed such steady improvement that the term ended with two excellent wins over Blackheath and Edinburgh Wanderers. The latter, it is true, were poor foemen, but the play of the team was decidedly satisfactory in their last five games, and showed such a marked improvement as to warrant the hope that Cambridge may have to fight hard to win next Tuesday.

The inconsistency of both sides is easily explained. Cambridge have been singularly unlucky in the matter of accidents to player, while Munro was faced with a difficulty which many of his predecessors in office have experienced—the filling up of many places in the fifteen from a plethora of mediocrities. The Oxford captain had, in consequence, to try many men. As most of those tried failed to realise expectations, the side was so frequently changed that defeats were inevitable. He showed great judgment in persevering with certain players, and though he had ultimately to fall back on three old Blues—one at half and two as wing threes—there can be little doubt that in Milton and Parker he has selected the best of the available centre rees. The forwards have throughout been fairly good, and are now a clever pack, while the whole side, though still weak in defence and lacking in pace behind, are a very much better team than their record would indicate. Macleod, though his ultimate side, the halves and one or two forwards excepted, has never been in doubt, must be commiserated on his leadership of the most unlucky side in the matter of injuries that either University has ever put in the field. Both Macleods, Scoular, Montieth (twice), Horsfall (who has been forced to give up the game), Alexander, Burt-Marshall (twice), Forman, etc., have all been on the injured list.

In consequence, Cambridge suffered many reverses which would not have been sustained with ordinary luck in the matter of injuries. Then the half-back difficulty was never really solved until Mainprice "came up" and partnered Pitt in the last two matches. Weakness at half-back, due to the necessity of trying many men in the position, conjoined with the

long array of injuries to players, explain the inconsistent character of the Light Blue performances. Indeed, if Mainprice had played throughout the term and the side had not been so singularly unlucky in the matter of injuries, it is highly probable that the Light Blues would have gone up to Queen's Club with an unbeaten record—leaving, of course, the match with New Zealand out of the reckoning, though, as a matter of fact, Cambridge might have escaped defeat in that game had they been better served at half. Both are really good sides, and next Tuesday's game ought to provide as fine a display of Rugby football as any match of recent years. The personnel of the sides is rather unusual. There are no fewer than nine Scotsmen in the Cambridge team, six of whom come from the same school (Fettes), while there are no fewer than four South Africans in the Oxford pack. Twelve of the thirty players are English, twelve are Scots, while there is one Irishman, one Welshman, and the four Colonials already referred to. In the two sides there are no fewer than eight Fettes boys.

From the spectatorial point of view, the Oxford Trial Eights race last Saturday was not practically interesting or exciting. H. C. Bucknall's crew had practically won after the first quarter of a mile. Briefly put, he led from the first stroke, always had the pace of his rivals, and passed the post two lengths ahead, rowing comfortably. With President Evans, P. C. Underhill, R. W. Somers-Smith, L. E. Jones, and H. W. Bucknall (Old Blues) all available this year, only three, or, at the outside, four vacancies will have to be field. Of senior men, about the most likely to receive trial are the Old Etonians, L. E. Gatehouse and A. H. Arbuthnot (spare-man last year), J. Dewar, E. A. Bailey, and A. A. B. Howell (Winchester and New College). There are plenty of other very sound carsmen of some years standing in residence just now, but the claims of certain Freshmen are paramount. With two such strokes as Bucknall and Gladstone available, all difficulty under that heading vanishes, but the question of a fitting No. 7 will require more consideration. If he trains on, Arbuthnot should stand a chance at this thwart, or, failing him, Kirby (although a 13st 7lb. man) might well couple Bucknall up. The 1906 Oxford eight will be exceptionally powerful. President Evans' task should be a fairly easy one after Christmas, and, as Mr. W. A. L. Flether has promised to coach again from the first, the Dark Blue prospects of repeating their last year's victory are of the resiest. The Inter-'Varsity race is provisonally fixed for March 31 or April 7.

In connection with the Manchester University Gala, a water-polo match between Manchester Club vs. Northern Universities excited much interest. The teams were :—Manchester : Horsfield ; M'Dougall and Southern : P. Shaw (captain) ; H. Sherley-Price, F. Leroy, and J. Shaw. Northern Universities : Parker (Leeds) ; G. W. Owen (captain) and T. T. Foster (Manchester) ; R. H. Thomas (Manchester) ; Dixon and Garner (Liverpool) and J. P. Heaton (Manchester). Manchester soon proved to be the superior team, P. Shaw, their captain, from a smart pass by J. Shaw, soon opened the scoring and F. Leroy added the second. The 'Varsities had a slight look in, but M'Dougall effected a clearance. J. Shaw put on the third for Manchester, who led at half-time by three goals to none. On changing ends Heaton was almost a scorer. Manchester now had almost all the play, Parker, the Yorkshire County custodian, made many brilliant saves for the 'Varsities. Leroy augmented the Manchester lead with three goals and P. Shaw two. Result :—Manchester, eight goals ; Northern Universities, none.

THE AGENT' SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

MAJOR A. D. G. Shelley, R. E., Agent of the South Indian Railway, says the "Madras Mail" having been offered accepted the office of Agent of the Bonaday, Baroda and Central India Railway, it is likely that he will take up his new appointment on the 1st April. We understand that Mr. Neville Priestley, Secretary to the Railway Board, has been appointed to succeed Major Shelley. In the meantime, Major Shelley may probably take short leave, in which case Mr. J. T. Lewis, Chief Engineer, will act for him. Mr. Priestley has been in the Railway Department (Traffic) since 1879 ; and for 12 years, from 1885 to 1897, he was with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, going afterwards to the Eastern Bengal State Railway as Traffic Superintendent. He was subsequently selected to be Secretary to the Railway Board. He has thus had some varied experience, though he knows little or nothing of Southern India.

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 25TH DECEMBER.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Weather unsettled. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Benawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Broach.—Bright, fair ; cold nights. Cotton picking general and arrivals increasing. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plant's showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Usually cool. Cotton plants flourishing, showing bolls and continue to show more improvement. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly. Cotton arrivals expected early. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and ready for picking in some places.

Sholapur.—All crops suffering from too little rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Cotton plants suffering from cold winds.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH DEC.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in many places.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperature show an excess of 5° to 9° in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 43° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is half or more than half cloudy at Madras, Bellary, Bangalore, Cochin and Calicut.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather.—Fine weather with passing clouds prevail generally in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

We have received a tin of Condensed Milk "Peacock Brand" prepared in a large factory at Chaklasi near Nadiad. A trial of this milk shows it of excellent quality, and that it compares favourably with any Swiss imported condensed milk. It is richer and of a better flavour. The Report of the Government Analyser has already pronounced in its favour and if the careful preparation of this milk be maintained, its extended use in India should mark the rise of a new industry in this country. The money spent here on imported milk must amount to a large figure. If this could be retained on Indian condensed milk of this excellent brand, it would mean the encouragement of the dairy farmer and a new outlet for the energy of the Indian technical expert. We may state that the Peacock Brand Condensed Milk of Nadiad is prepared under the directors of a student originally trained at the Professor T. K. Gajjar's Techno-Chemical Laboratory in Girgaum.

THE ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

SPEECH BY SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, DEC. 26.

The All-India Temperance Conference opened here to-day, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, being the president. There was a large attendance of delegates.

The president, in his opening speech, defined temperance as total abstinence. He sketched the work being done in India. The memorials submitted to the Government by these Conferences were very favourably received and have succeeded inducing the Government to prohibit the sale of liquor to children under 14, and to order the closing of six liquor-shops at fairs the propriety of which Government considered doubtful. As regards local option, the Abkari Department fixed a limit of 30 or 40 paces on either side of a proposed shop and the houses immediately in front, within which limit the residents should be consulted as to the opening of a new liquor-shop. Government considered the limit too narrow and have fixed a radius of a hundred yards in the locality, though in their memorial they had asked for a furlong. Another point gained is the time allowed for appeal against the Collector's order granting a license. Formerly the license granted by the Collector had to be confirmed by the Commissioner before a new liquor-shop was opened. The new regulation allows 14 days for appeal to the Commissioner against the Collector's order. A further important success won by the Conference is an assurance from the Vernacular Text-book Committee about the introduction of temperance lessons in the Vernacular Readers. Thus the Indian Temperance Association and the Bombay Temperance Council between them do valuable work. Let me take, said Sir Bhalchandra, this occasion also to notice the work done by some other organisations in Bombay, notably the Royal Army Temperance Association under its energetic Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Bateson, the Independent Order of Good Templars, and the Independent Order of Rechabites. These Orders are open to the natives of India and many of our countrymen have joined them as members. They hold weekly meetings at their lodges and tents, where, in addition to their own special business, they do what is called "temperance teaching." They work among juveniles through the agency of juvenile lodges and tents. There is further, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which works among ladies and does yeoman's service to the temperance cause.

Speaking of the attitude of Government towards the movement, the president said that the Government had declared that it is the restriction of the sale of liquor and not raising of revenue that was the guiding principle of their policy. Taxation was primarily to restrain consumption. They readily acknowledged this fact. But there was the fact that revenue grew by about two millions of rupees every year. The Government strongly maintained that the increase was not due to any increase of the drink habit, but merely to improved administration, to the suppression of illicit distillation and sale, and the great and general increase in the rate of taxation. To the president's mind this was not sufficient to account for the great increase ; increased sale must mean increased drunkenness. He contended that the root of the evil was in the farming system. The farmer had an obvious interest in pushing the sale of liquor. In all his dealings he had the sympathy of the local revenue officers. Sir Frederick Lely had shown how the farmer assumed as a semi-official position, and is able to break down popular temperance movements. So long as the farm system lasted all the good intentions of the Government would become nugatory. Sir Balchandra then made suggestions with regard to the limiting of the number of grog shops and their proximity to places of common resort, and thought that they should be at least half a mile away.

On the subject of the employment of women on licensed premises, the president said the Government of Bombay was not yet satisfied that there was anything offensive or objectionable in the presence of women at liquor bars. The Government said that they did not consider the profession of a barmaid was disreputable, but it seemed to him to be ignored that, whether disreputable or not, the fact was that they stimulated the consumption of drink. There was good reason to believe that the class of women who were employed as barmaids were not such as good people would like to associate with. But, assuming that they were as pure as angels, the question was whether or no their presence had the effect of the drawing of young men into the meshes of drink. A little observation would satisfy anyone that the presence of barmaids was most injurious to the morals of those who visited the bars. Sir Bhalchandra concluded by saying, "Our cause is a righteous one, and we may rest assured that it will be blessed by Providence with success."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" December 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain H O Codrington officiating cantonment Magistrate, Ferozepore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as an assist cantonment magte.

The services of Captain W C Anderson officiating assist Cantonment Magte Poona and Kirkee are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commr-in-Chief in India with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

The Reverend M W Rage a chaplain on probation is appointed to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical establishment with effect from the 6th Nov.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr O A Travers is appointed a Probationer in the Enrolled List of the Finance Dept with effect from the 11th of Dec and is attached to the office of the Comptroller Central Provinces.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India Assist Engr 3rd grade State Railways and are posted as follow—To the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Mr John Atwill Ellis. To the North-Western Railway, Mr Douglas Macgregor Cookson. To the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Mr Maurice William Brayshay, Mr Robert McLean

Mr Francis Selwyn Bond has been appointed Assist Engr 3rd grade State Railways and is posted to the establishment under the Govt of Burma for employment on survey work.

Mr L H Whelan Assist Examiner of Accounts attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is granted combined leave for six months viz privilege leave for one month and three days and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period with effect from the 3rd Jan.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed temporary engrs for employment in the Railway Branch and are posted as follows—To the North-Western Railway, Mr Thomas Reginald Pelham Lane, Mr Ebenezer Fraser, Mr Thomas Grant Dempster—To the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Mr Hugh Campbell, Mr George Alexander Buchanan, Mr Walter Harrison Brocklehurst—To the Nagda Muttra Railway, Mr Robert James Halliday, Mr Ehret Way, Mr John Kerr Robertson, Mr Richard Rochfort Byron, Mr Walter Vincent Butcher, Mr Lawrence James Douglas Gibson, Mr Victor Bayley, Mr Edwin Watson, Mr Edward Percy Chesterfield.

THE ball given last Wednesday night, at the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution was very well attended, there being from three to four hundred ladies and gentlemen present. The Countess of Minto, accompanied by her three daughters, arrived at about ten o'clock, and was received by the Hon. Mr. Allen, and conducted upstairs, Lady Fraser and Sir Francis Maclean and Lady Maclean had preceded Her Excellency. Dancing commenced precisely at half-past nine o'clock, the fine band of the King's Own supplying the music, and it was kept up till the small hours of the morning. The committee of ladies who organised the ball are certainly to be congratulated upon its success.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The four provinces reported on in this memorandum ordinarily contain 99 per cent. of the entire indigo area of British India, in the following proportions :—

Bengal	38·1 per cent.
Madras	29·4 ,, ,,
United Provinces	22 ,, ,,
Punjab	9·4 ,, ,,

These percentages are calculated on the averages of the five years ending 1903-04 ; but in that period the average total area of the reported indigo crop of British India was 854,700 acres ; and as the total area now reported is only 380,663 acres it cannot be assumed that these percentages now hold good.

The decline both in area and in outturn continues. The total acreage, as has been said, is 380,663 as compared with 475,949 acres at same date last year, while the estimated yield, which last year was forecast at 58,380 cwt. has fallen to 44,700 cwt. The decrease is therefore one of 20·2 per cent in area and almost 25 per cent. in yield.

The following is a summary of the Provincial Reports. The figures in brackets following the name of each province indicate what percentage of the total indigo area of British India is ordinarily cultivated in that province.

Bengal (38 per cent.).—The total area (including the two indigo growing districts of Rangpur and Malda of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam) is now reported to be 170,700 acres as compared with 223,100 acres of last year—a decrease of 23·5 per cent. Owing to the competition of the synthetic dye the area under indigo is contracting rapidly. The rainfall was irregular and damage was further done to the crop by excessive rain and floods. The season was thus exceedingly unfavourable. The yield in North Bihar (including Monghyr) may amount to 14,163 factory maunds and in Lower Bengal, including the minor Bihar districts to 7,085 factory maunds, giving a total for the province of 21,248 factory maunds, as compared with the trade estimates of 18,000 factory maunds for North Bihar and 4,000 maunds for Lower Bengal. Last year the official estimate was 33,040 factory maunds, but the actual production was found to be 36 500 factory maunds.

United Provinces (32 per cent.)—The total area sown amounts to 40,700 acres—a decrease of 33,900 acres or 45 per cent. as compared with last year, and 78 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. Hot winds and continued want of rain injuriously affected the crop in the Doab. The total outturn is estimated to be 6 350 factory maunds (= 4,252 cwt.) compared with 12,000 maunds (= 8,036 cwt. last year, showing a decrease of 47 per cent. The quantity of indigo available for the Calcutta market will probably be less, for some portion of the dye is consumed locally or exported to other provinces.

Punjab (9.4 per cent.) now reports the area to be 67,500 acres, which, though 27 per cent larger than last year's area (53,000 acres) is about 19 per cent below the average of the preceding ten years. The increase as compared with last year is attributed to early and satisfactory working of the canals. The yield of seed is estimated to be 1,785,000 sers (= 29,883 cwt) and of dye to be 646,500 sers (= 10,823 cwt).

Madras (2·4 per cent.)—The total area sown in raiyatwari villages up to the end of November, is 80,200 acres, which is 19 per cent less than the area at the corresponding date of last year, and 50 per cent below the average of the preceding five years. The decrease is attributed partly to want of timely rains and partly to the extensive cultivation of food crops in preference to indigo. The crop is reported to be generally in fair condition and is expected to yield 68 per cent of a normal crop, but is in need of rain in parts. On the basis of these figures the total area and outturn for the whole of the current season may be estimated at 101,800 acres and 15,460 cwt respectively, as compared with 126,300 acres and 16,640 cwts. last year.

Exports :—The exports in each of the last five years have been (in cwt)—

	1900-01	1901-2	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05
From Calcutta	71,637	55,038	39,403	29,488	30,028
Do Madras Ports.	18,940	25,400	33,242	24,414	11,901
Do Bombay	5,322	3,015	2,295	3,556	3,291
Do Karachi	6,563	6,277	1,437	2,582	4,031

The exports from Calcutta of the past season's crop during the seven months April to October, were 5,144 cwt. compared with 9,842 cwt in the same months of 1904 from the crop of 1903 04.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The linseed and rapeseed crops were generally sown at the usual time beginning about 15th October. Germination was good except where there was lack of moisture, this was unfortunately the case in Bundelkhand, where linseed is largely grown. The prospects of the irrigated crop are so far good, but those of the dry crop are unpromising owing to continued drought and depend on an early fall of rain. The area under rapeseed and linseed is at present estimated to fall short of the normal area by 10 and 15 per cent. respectively ; these estimates are very rough as acreage figures are not yet available. This relates to condition up to the 18th December.

(Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1903-04, the areas under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces have represented (a) some 21·7 per cent. and (b) some 3·7 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.)

WHEAT IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The autumn rains were very deficient in the western divisions, while October and November were entirely rainless thoughout the province. Moisture was therefore generally insufficient for sowing and preliminary irrigation was required more frequently than usual. In the greater part of the Doab sowings were retarded by the drought ; but where moisture was sufficient sowings were made at the usual time beginning about 15th October. Germination has been good in most places. The drought continues and irrigation began much earlier than usual ; the irrigated crop is doing well but the dry crop wants rain badly. In the sub-montane and some of the eastern districts no decrease from the nomal area has been reported ; but the other districts estimate a general decrease which for the province amounts to 15 per cent. of the normal ; this, however, is a very rough estimate as acreage figures are not yet available. This relates to condition up to the 18th December.

(Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1903 04, the area under wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented some 33·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has, in the five years ending 1903-04, averaged (a) some 41·5 per cent. and (b) some 56·6 per cent respectively.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE WHEAT CORP.

The total area sown up to the end of November 1905 is estimated at 738,723 acres as against 882,179 acres finally returned for the year 1904-05. The decrease is mainly in unirrigated sowings and is spread over all districts except Hazara. It is due to deficient rainfall and failure of hill torrents at sowing time. If the winters fall before the middle of January further sowings will be made. Rain has already set in steadily while this forecast is being written, and has improved prospects. The condition of the standing crop is good on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands, but its ultimate success depends on the winter rains. The sowings of the crop were begun on the dates noted below, which have been reported to be normal in all the districts, though the absence of rains restricted the sowings on unirrigated lands to a great extent :—Hazara 15th September. Peshawar 1st to 25th October. Kohat Middle of October and beginning of November. Bannu 15th October and 1st November. Dera Ismail Khan 1st October. Tochi 10th and 30th October and 15th November.

Taking the average of the five years ending 1903-04, the area under wheat in this Province represented some 42 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in this Province in the five years ending 1903-04 averaged (a) 41·5 per cent. and (b) 29·1 per cent respectively. In North-West Frontier Province the ratio this year is 35 6 per cent.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, at Jullundur, between Captain George Hutcheson, Indian Medical Service, eldest son of Colonel G. Hutcheson, I. M. S. (retired), late Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, and Lilian, youngest daughter of Mr. W. H. Reynolds, F.R.G.S., late Superintendent of Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency.

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BABY'S AWFUL ITCHING ECZEMA

Sores and Scales All Over Face and Body — Could Not Tell What She Looked Like — Unable to Sleep — Grew Worse Under Doctors.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

A grateful mother, in the following letter, tells of another of those marvellous cures by Cuticura : "When my baby was four months old her skin broke out with a humour. I took her to a doctor, who said it was eczema. He gave me medicine to give her, but she kept getting worse all the time. Her little face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails fell off. Then it itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, first bathing her in warm water with the Soap, and then spreading on the Ointment with soft cloths. I saw a change in a week. The sores began to heal, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body. Any mother having children with eczema or humours will find a friend in Cuticura Soap and Ointment. (signed) Mrs. Mary Sanders, 709 Spring St., Camden, N. J., Aug. 14, 1904."

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For Baby and Rest for Tired, and Worn-out Mothers

The foregoing statement justifies the oft-repeated assertion that Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford instant relief, and permit sleep for baby and rest for tired mothers, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure in the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin, and scalp humours of infancy and age, when all else fails.

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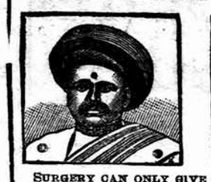

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BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES,—Fistula Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum causing much irritation, and pain are thoroughly cured by my Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CALCULUS, difficulty of urine and KIDNEY COMPLAINTS are cured without surgery. For 15 days Rs. 5-8.

EPILEPSY, HEMIORANIA, habitual Headache, Dropsy, after effects mercury and other mineral poisons, cutaneous eruption. For 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the belly and abdomen, the waist, loin, etc., can be easily cured, with a reduction of 3 to 5 inches after 20 days' application of my oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis are cured by my oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment. Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

LEPROSY—black and white bad BLOOD, satisfactorily cured by my pills and Ointment. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA and all sorts of VENEREAL DISEASES are radically cured. Pills and Ointment for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammation of legs and hands causing pain, and irritation cured thoroughly by the Oil and Pills. For 20 days, Rs. 5-8.

ASTHMA, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, Hooping Cough, Throat Irritation, Blood Phlegm, Lung diseases. Bronchitis are cured by a month's treatment. For 15 days, Rs. 5-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER SEMINAL DISCHARGE, are permanently cured. GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored. Pills or oil (as the case may be). For 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLE, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily permanently cured. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

DIABETES—Insipidus and Mellitus are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills. For 20 days Rs. 6-8.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sour, bitter, sweet taste, headache, and loss of appetite are easily cured. Pills for 20 days, Rs. 4-8.

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CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS cured by unfailing remedies surpassing all others. For 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

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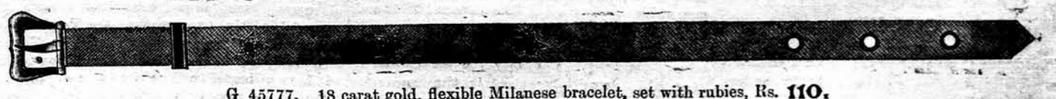

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

OWING to the unusual character of Mr. Arnold-Forster's Minute on the General Staff, its admixture of definite decisions with suggestions of principles to be observed, and methods which may or may not be adopted, it is evidently not easy to grasp its exact meaning and ultimate effect from a military point of view. Ordinary military observers thought when they looked at the "Army List" that the General Staff was in existence already, and they were informed and believed that work was being done by it, which was much better than what had previously been done by the old Intelligence Department, and that the addition of branches of staff duties and military training had made the work more complete. There are three pages in the "Army List," 4, 4a, and 4b, with officers' names on them whom the unenlightened would take to belong to the General Staff, and on page 40 several officers are named as "attached to the General Staff, War Office." At the same time certain officers in each command are shown as "General Staff," or "attached to the General Staff." It is to be assumed from the Minute, as a correspondent asks that these officers are all labelled "General Staff" by inadvertence, and that no one connected with the Army knew of the decision of the Army Council of August 9? The same correspondent suggests the paradoxical conclusion, which may be arrived at by reading the Minute again, that, as it is the Secretary of State for War who selects a Chief of the General Staff, while this latter selects the thought of the Army to control the Army, therefore now the thought of the Army may be brought definitely under the control of the present Secretary of State, and the Army be made still more of a political toy! This, we are assured, is not a correct reading, whatever may happen when the general election puts a new Secretary of State in office.

The Report of General Hutchinson, Director of Staff Duties, upon the Staff College Admission Examination in August, of which we give the essential portions elsewhere, is not an encouraging document. It will be seen that 116 officers competed for 24 vacancies, and that out of these 59 failed to qualify, while 23 were recommended for admission to the college. It is very necessary that the exact relationship of the Staff College and its course to the new General Staff should be more fully made known, but there can be no question that year by year it becomes more important for those who aspire to staff appointments to graduate at the college. Yet at the August examination the percentage of passed was only 49, while in 1904 it was 70, and in the preceding years 83 and 70. As General Hutchinson says, there may be a partial explanation of the falling-off in the raising of the standard, but this will not fully account for the large percentage of failures. It would almost appear as if officers had not realised the necessity of timely preparation, while some seem to have gone up merely to test themselves. The fact that cavalry officers have almost ceased to attempt to enter the Staff College is disquieting, but we are sure it is not due to want of keenness of which cavalry officers have recently given ample proof at Aldershot, in Ireland, and elsewhere. General Hutchinson is right in deploring the many resignations in recent years, and the scarcity of cavalry candidates. Thus have very heavy duties been thrown upon officers who are serving, and who appear to have had no time to prepare for the Staff College examination. This may explain the fact that in August only three cavalry candidates presented themselves, but it is impossible, no to feel discouragement at the facts disclosed.

We have received a letter from an officer of long regimental and other service, and of great experience whose views we believe have exercised considerable influence at headquarters. His subject is the regimental system which is now becoming a constant topic of discussion. Upon that system he rightly sets very high value, but he is one of those who, like "Aldeharan" and "Sagittarius," recognise that it has its limitations. He points out that a young fellow who joins the Rifle Brigade, for example, is apt to be invested with a kind of service "halo," which is altogether different from the sort of distinction, if it can be called distinction, which settles upon the subaltern of an ordinary Line regiment. His career in the Service is also likely to be more fortunate, since he has all the prestige and influence of the Rifle Brigade behind him. It does not follow that his abilities are in any way superior; indeed, the reverse may be the case, and yet he possesses an advantage from the start. This is but one of the illustrations advanced by our correspondent, but it serves to show in what light some officers regard this question, and if the object is to get hold of the very best men, it may be argued logically that it is unsound policy to allow the traditions of any regiment or corps to place those who belong to less distinguished units under a disadvantage. If the country wants to obtain the best men, our correspondent asks if the present method is sound, it is, of course, difficult to define the precise degree of advantage which accrues to an officer through his good fortune in belonging to a distinguished corps, such as the Rifle Brigade. The advantages which the subalterns of the Guards used to enjoy over their comrades of the Line were of a practical and definite nature, and have long since been swept away.

The facts to which we allude are, of course, of common knowledge, and the urgent spirit of our correspondent does not allow him to be content that things should remain exactly as they are. Like "Sagittarius," he looks with an envious eye upon what he describes as the more businesslike and satisfactory system of the Navy. Enforcing his point, he asks if a naval officer commencing his career in the Goliath possesses a better service halo than one who begins his service in the 'Skylark, and he cannot see why the good work of a corps in the eighteenth century should be allowed to influence the careers of its members at the present day. Our correspondent remarks that such a paradoxical arrangement could not exist in the Navy, and yet he suggests that when a regiment of distinguished traditions behaves in a manner unworthy of it, the whole affair is hushed up in the supposed interests of the Army and the regiment receives honours which are not conferred upon others less fortunate but perhaps more deserving. The question is fraught with difficulty, but we have thought it would interest our readers if we noted the stirring of sentiment in this matter. It may be noted that the ideas of our correspondent appear to coincide with those of "Aldebaran," expressed in a pamphlet to which we devoted an article on October 14.

The Army Council has come to a decision on the subject of the Volunteers, which was announced by Mr. Arnold Forster at Hanley. Public and Parliamentary opposition has forbidden any reduction in the numbers of the force, and those corps which have been hard hit by the present regulations will be allowed to recover themselves, if possible. This may be the case to a limited extent, but, with an addition of 5 per cent., the strength will become the establishment, so that great expansion will be impossible. There will be no compulsion in the matter of going into camp, and the arrangements will be elastic in the extreme. But the Army Council has most wisely stipulated for efficiency, and the arrangements possess a considerable degree of astuteness. Henceforth the increase or otherwise of the Volunteers is likely to depend upon themselves or rather upon the possibilities of the Volunteer system. There will be some special exceptions, but the rule will be that the Volunteer corps which improve their camp attendance will gain, while corps which diminish their camp attendance will suffer. The new system of capitation grants will be based entirely on this principle. We conceive it to be possible that the non-camping battalions, or those which have few men in camp may be unable to continue for want of financial support. The obligation of undergoing thirty drills instead of ten in the case of men who do not go to camp may also tend in the same direction. The good camping corps will be assisted upward and on, while the bad-camping corps will be gently helped in its decline. That, at least, may be the interpretation set upon the arrangements. The intention of making a new beginning in the way of organisation is excellent, and the progress of the brigade and divisional system will be a subject of much congratulation.

The Channel Fleet, too, has been the subject of rumours and reports recently, and it has been affirmed with some show of authority that this force is to be increased considerably in the near future. Some have even stated that the formation of a North Sea Squadron is in contemplation, but we are inclined to consider that if anything in the nature of an addition to the ships in commission in home waters were in contemplation, it would take the form of an addition to the Channel Fleet. The formation of a new squadron would probably be such as to include the light draught battleships, vessels of the Canopus class, which have recently returned from China, together, perhaps, with the Swiftsure and Triumph. At present the Channel Fleet consits of thirteen battleships, which is one in excess of the number foreseen by the redistribution scheme published a year ago, and by withdrawing the Glory and Albion from this force, the Goliath from the Mediterranean, and the Canopus from the Atlantic (which are both in excess of the prescribed strength) and by bringing the Vengeance and Ocean from the Reserve at Chatham and Devonport respectively, the necessary ships for the new squadron would be gathered together without in any way affecting the strength of the already established fleets.

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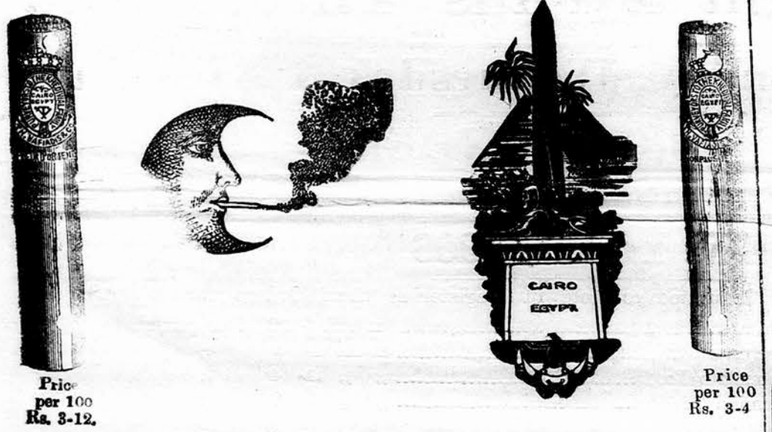

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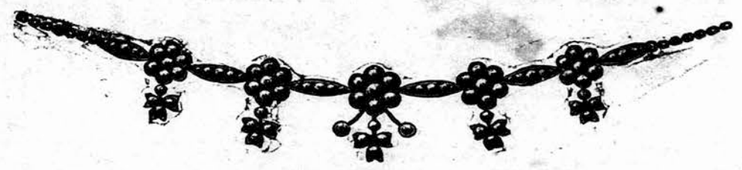
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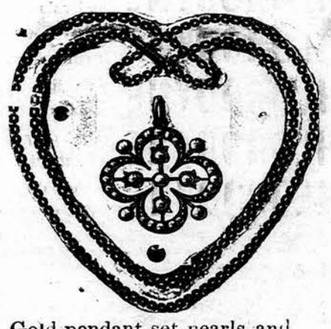
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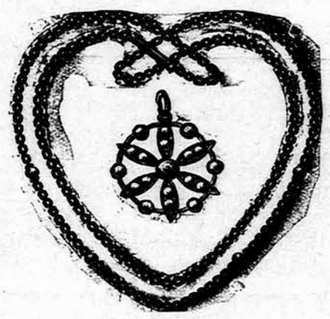
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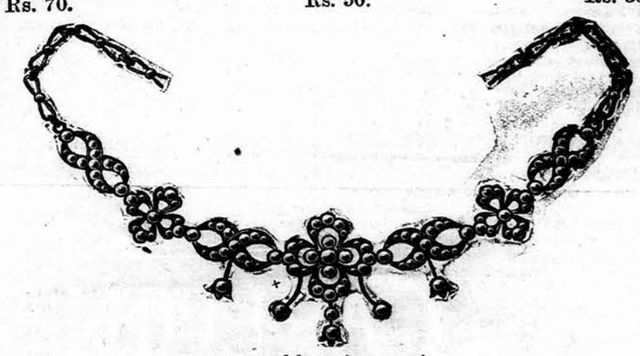
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